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## SOUTH IRELAND CLAIMS ULSTER IS AGGRESSOR

Irish High Commission Quotes Definition of Geneva Assembly

## PROFESSOR McNEILL ANSWERS LORD CAVE

Ulster's Case Presented in an "Open Letter"—Lloyd George Quoted

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 27.—Two new points in the Irish Free State case for the revision of the Ulster border appeared here today. One is made by the veteran, Prof. John Swift McNeill, law faculty dean in the Irish National University, who publishes a letter contesting Lord Cave's recent pronouncement, which, it will be recalled, was that the grant of representative government to a colony, once given, cannot be recalled. The other has arisen out of a statement made yesterday by James MacNeill, Irish High Commissioner here. It claims that Ulster is the "aggressor" as defined in the Geneva Peace Conference debates, since it refuses arbitration in the present dispute.

The first of these contentions is the more weighty since, if Lord Cave's pronouncement is upheld it becomes open to Ulster to argue that no boundary commission set up without its consent can legally alter the Ulster boundary. MacNeill's argument is technical. He presumes that Lord Cave relies on Lord Mansfield's judgment in 1774 in the case of Campbell vs. Hall. This judgment, however, he declares is not a precedent for the present situation. He points out that the measure introduced by the Royal prerogative (a king without parliament) as Lord Mansfield expressed it from the subsequent infringement of its powers by the royal exercise of the Royal prerogative, as distinguished from an act of Parliament. Professor McNeill goes on to plead that not only does this judgment not control the present situation, but that there are other precedents which do so in a contrary sense. He instances the suspension of the constitution of Lower Canada in 1838 by act of Parliament, also the suspension of the constitution of the Irish Free State in 1916, when the Government suspended the constitution without consulting that body.

He further instances the provision in the Ulster Act of 1920 which says: "Notwithstanding anything contained in that act, Parliament's supreme authority shall remain unaffected and undiminished." A new statement of Ulster's case has in the meanwhile appeared here in an "open letter" addressed by the Ulster Association to the members of Parliament. This letter quotes Mr. Lloyd George's written assurance that the "rights and privileges of Ulster were in no way to be sacrificed."

It further emphasizes the following points: Firstly, what is the guarantee that the commission created without Ulster's being consulted and without its functions being defined, will not be used to alter the Ulster boundary? Secondly, the European war exposed for all time the difference in ideas between the North and the South. "It showed the North pouring out its blood and treasure in common with the other provinces of the Empire, to insure the triumph of right and justice. It showed the South seizing the hour of Great Britain's extremity rebelling against her authority and in 1916, when the enemy was at the gate."

The House of Commons, it continues, "recognized the difference between these two sets of ideas when, in 1920, it passed an act which gave loyal Ulster a parliament of its own, so that it should not go under the parliament of the disloyal South." To attempt, by the commission or any other means, to take away any territory guaranteed by that act, it argues, is both unconstitutional and unjust.

## Position Is Complicated in Irish Free State

By Special Cable  
DUBLIN, Sept. 27.—Although William T. Cosgrave and Kevin O'Higgins are silent, it appears that the breach between them is widening. The political situation in the Irish Free State is at present complicated. John Devoy is reported to have effected a reconciliation with Joseph McGrath, former Minister of Commerce, and General Mulcahy, former Minister for Defense. They are said to stand as spokesmen for the Irish Republican Brotherhood—a secret society of formidable dimensions. If a Cabinet reshuffle occurs with the opening of the Dail, and these men are invited to back the new coalition—Cosgrave, McGrath and Mulcahy—would represent it, it is believed, a "secret society government."

Mr. Cosgrave is thought by many to be a Republican at heart. Whether the reorganized Free State Government would proceed along the lines of "constitutional republicanism," or break altogether, declaring for an out-and-out independent republic, is affording a good deal of conjecture here, while in Ulster, the universal impression seems to be that the Irish Free State is travelling rapidly toward Sinn Féin.

Since in many quarters in the south it is estimated that at a general election the Republicans, marshaled by Eamon de Valera, would get a majority of representatives in the Dail, the opinion is freely expressed that the present Government is anxious to go along with the popular current.

## Elkins Art Gift Stays in Philadelphia Park

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 27. With little time to spare, if any, it appears now that the Elkins Gallery of paintings will be saved to this city instead of being converted to the Metropolitan Museum in New York. When the bequest was made to the city a stipulation was included that a suitable place must be prepared for them not later than Oct. 15 of this year. Architects in charge of construction of the new Municipal Art Museum in Fairmount park gave assurance yesterday that the West Gallery of this structure will be in condition to exhibit them by that date. The collection is one of the most valuable ever received by the city and for the first time was the possibility of its being lost to Philadelphia through the provisions of the bequest.

## McANDREW RULE ROUSES CHICAGO TEACHER BOARD

Legislative Drive Against Ban on Class Dismissal for Meeting, Is Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Beaten at home by a recent decision of the Chicago Board of Education against holding teachers' council meetings in school houses, the Chicago Teachers' Federation is planning to carry its fight against the policy of William McAndrew, superintendent of schools, to the state legislature. A committee of the federation is formulating a program which proposes as a first step getting interviews with candidates for the state Legislature to learn their attitude toward the holding of council meetings during school hours.

Another committee was appointed to bring before William E. Dever, Mayor of Chicago, information intended to show that the Board of Education is seeking to weaken the Teachers' Federation as a preliminary to setting up a new board. "There isn't any controversy," said Mr. McAndrew in an interview. "I try to work. We've got too much talk and too little work." "My recommendation in regard to advisory councils has gone to the board. I have asked the board to appoint a committee of 15 composed of the service, teachers, principals, supervisors, board members. This committee could work out an organization."

## LAW ENFORCEMENT LEAGUE HEAD QUILTS IN BUTLER DISPUTE

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27. (P)—Joseph M. Steele, president of the Law Enforcement League of Philadelphia, today resigned as head of that organization as a result of the telegram sent to President Coolidge by the secretary of the league in which he said he possessed evidence of corruption among federal officers in Pennsylvania. Harlan F. Stone, Attorney-General, according to dispatches from Washington, already has started an investigation of charges contained in the telegram that "Pennsylvania is the scene of political corruption all down the line." The telegram was sent in an effort to have Mr. Coolidge avert the reported threatened dismissal by Mayor Kendrick of Brig-Gen. Smedley D. Butler as Director of Public Safety.

CUSTOMS AGREEMENT MADE  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Notes have been exchanged between the United States and the Dominican Republic, whereby each agrees to accord to the other unconditional and favored national treatment with respect to customs and other matters affecting commerce.

Mexico City, (P)—The report of the electoral committee of the chamber of deputies which has been canvassing the vote for President of the Republic in the July elections gives General Elias Plutarco Calles a total of 1,360,000, and General Angel Flores 550,000, or a majority of 1,110,000 for Calles.

Harrogate, (P)—Further details of the discovery near Harrogate of the 2000-year-old Roman city of Eboracum make it apparent that the city covered about 70 acres and was surrounded by a wall a mile in circumference, nine feet thick, and about six feet high. He found it one of the most interesting finds in England for 50 years, and has attracted the attention of noted archeologists.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Aliens who claimed military exemption during the World War may become citizens. Federal Judge F. A. Geiger has ruled here. He disallowed claims of the Government through its naturalization ex-emption. The decision affects more than 200 applicants for citizenship in the eastern district of Wisconsin.

Santiago—Italy, France, and Belgium have recognized the Chilean Government, it is announced.

## ALBANIA SEEKS LOAN TO ASSIST CONSTRUCTION

Money Is for Modern Ports, Roads, and Productive Public Works

TIRANA, Albania, Sept. 2 (Special Correspondence).—Next year will find Albania without a deficit in her state accounts, according to Mgr. Fan S. Noli, the Archbishop Primate Minister of Albania, who has prepared for The Christian Science Monitor an exclusive statement of his views on the future of his country, of which he became Prime Minister as a result of the successful revolution staged earlier in the summer. This will be the first balanced budget in Albania since its revival as an independent state after the close of the World War.

Mgr. Fan Noli and his colleagues, in their short tenure of office, have already passed laws effecting the ruthless and drastic economies in the state budget which will be necessary if their aim of a balanced budget is to be achieved. They intend, Mgr. Fan Noli declares, to seek a foreign loan in addition, and the whole of it will be expended on the improvement of internal communications—chiefly roads—and the construction of modern ports and other productive public works. The Prime Minister said:

Albania's future lies in agriculture. There is sufficient land to feed at least five times as many as its present population. But the people do not care to produce more than they need, for the simple reason that there are no communications to enable them to export their surplus products. The construction of permanent roads will cost at least \$10,000,000, and a like sum will be needed for the new ports and other public works contemplated.

Loan From League  
For reasons that we understand we intend to seek an international loan through the League of Nations rather than from a single state. It grants economic concessions to foreigners our Government has adopted the rule of accepting the best offer regardless of the nationality of the prospective concessionaires. We stand for the policy of this "open door."

Almost all the fertile plains of Albania are now owned by a few men, most of them absentee landlords, called beys, who during the Turkish regime had robbed the peasants of their land. The Government now proposes to split up their estates as well as part of the state domains and distribute them to the peasants, thus making every Albanian citizen the owner of a piece of land sufficient to support his family.

Every Albanian Armed  
The beys maintained hosts of armed henchmen. To defend himself against their rapacity and land greed, every abjected Albanian peasant had to carry a rifle. To keep order in the country under such conditions was a hopeless task. The people in general refused to part with their rifles for fear of the big game that the latter could bag. The peasants on one hand and of the central Government, on the other, the task of disarming the population has become easier, and the operation has been brought to a successful end by the present Government. The first step toward general pacification has been made. The second step must follow: to induce those who gave up their rifles to take up the hoe and till the land, which now is going to be theirs.

What type of government is to replace the old feudal system is not yet clear, but Mgr. Fan Noli declared emphatically that Albania is a republic and will continue to be so, in spite of the rumors spread abroad to the contrary. He added:

The question is whether we shall have parliamentary powers like that of France and the other Continental countries of Europe, or the so-called balance of powers. Personally I earnestly hope that our people will agree with me on that point. Parliamentary power, according to the English school, is the only one that can bring about mutual betterment, and to encourage Italian immigration.

Helsingfors, Finland.—Arrangements have been concluded between the Bank of Finland and a group of American banks, it was learned yesterday, for short term credits amounting to approximately \$10,000,000 to be used in financing Finnish paper and timber. The rate of interest is 5 per cent, a little less than half the rate prevailing in Finland.

Le Havre, France.—An exhibition has been organized at the Havre Museum to awaken interest in Ker-Desolais Island, about 90 miles long, lying in the Indian Ocean halfway between South Africa and Australia, which was officially taken over by France in 1952.

Princeton, N. J.—The combined medical schools of Princeton University will visit Bermuda during the Christmas holidays. It is made known here. The trip is expected to consume eight days. The clubs will leave New York Dec. 20.

## "U. S. Has a Friend in Argentina"



MARCELO T. DE ALVEAR  
President of Argentina, Who Sees a Great Attraction in Commercial Understanding and in Democratic Ideals Between His Country and America.

## Argentina's President Sees Era of Amity With America

Don Marcelo Foresees Day His Country Will Be Recognized as Powerful Ally

By WALLACE THOMPSON

President's answer held no criticism of the Monroe Doctrine, of the United States or of Americans, but he stated the fact as quoted above, unequivocally.

Argentina's Attitude  
In this Don Marcelo touched perhaps the deepest keynote of Argentine attitude toward the United States, the sincere admiration, the adaptation of American institutions and systems, and at the same time the calm waiting for the day when the United States will accept this country as the power and friend it is. He was asked by the committee of the League of Nations to comment on North American political questions, for the League is too serious an issue in politics there for us to discuss it superficially.

The League of Nations led to the subject of South American disarmament, one of the important issues of the Pan-American Conference in Santiago, Chile, last year. Since the conference failed to bring about an understanding between Argentina, Brazil and Chile, there has been a steadily growing movement to increase armaments in all three countries. President Alvear's replies to my questions were significant.

## BIG SILVER-LEAD MINES FOUND

Queensland Gets 20 to 60 Ounces to Ton, and Sometimes Thousands

BRISBANE, Queensland, Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence).—The Queensland Government geologist has prepared a comprehensive and interesting report on the new Mount Isa silver-lead field. This is situated in the far northwestern portion of the State, about 1500 miles from the metropolis.

The report of the Government geologist states that "the abundance of the ore banks and lodes is a marvelous feature of the Mount Isa silver-lead field, and although the outcrops along the surface have not yet been proved to be continuous in the regularly bedded rocks, it seems almost impossible that they do not continue both along the surface and to considerable depth below."

The chairman of the company states that at a depth of 80 feet the lode is 13 feet wide of solid ore, the assays showing 32 per cent of lead and 35 ounces of silver per ton.

The Government geologist also stated that gold occurs in small quantities in the ore in addition to the high silver values. "The silver values," he reports, "vary from 20 to 60 ounces to the ton, but occasionally assays are made which show thousands of ounces to the ton. The lead ores on the surface often assay over 70 per cent of lead without showing any indication of the presence of lead at all, except by weight."

The Government seems impressed with the possibilities of the field. A town has been surveyed and provision made for permanent water—a serious need in that part of the State.

A large company with big financial backing is now doing development work, and, judging by the considerable increase in the price of the company's shares, the public are hopeful for the future of the field.

## HERRIOT TO PUT CARDINAL'S NOTE BEFORE CABINET

Clerical Letter Denounces Whole of Secular System in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Six French cardinals, the Archbishops of Rheims, Bordeaux, Paris, Lyons, Rennes, and the bishop of Orleans have sent Edouard Herriot a letter on the subject of suppression of the French embassy at the Vatican, application of existing laws to religious congregations and the introducing of secular laws with respect to schools in Alsace-Lorraine. The letter is signed in certain radical circles as a challenge to the Republic and a provocation to civil war. Such a characterization is exaggerated, but it sufficiently indicates the indignation of the Radicals.

The Quotidian, for example, says that the cardinals are not merely defending their religion; but are seeking a pretext to show hostility toward the Ministry. The cardinals are accused of maneuvering with Alexander Millerand and Raymond Poincaré. Not only the extension of secular laws to Alsace-Lorraine is denounced, but the whole secular system in France. The Vatican Embassy must, says the cardinals, be maintained. The prohibition of religious congregations, unless specially authorized, is regarded as religious persecution. An attempt is made to intimidate the Government, but it is probable that it will have the opposite effect.

Proposed Bargain Denied  
This follows a demarche made by a diplomatic personage who, though acting unofficially, had authority to speak in the name of the Pope. This demarche was for the purpose of intimating that if the Embassy were retained the Roman Catholic agitation in Alsace-Lorraine would cease. News of the proposal of such a bargain, which was indicated in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, was denied in Roman Catholic circles, but in spite of the denial confirmation is to be found today in Ere Nouvelle, a Radical newspaper which is in the confidence of M. Herriot. That there was a proposition of this kind can now hardly be doubted.

Today M. Herriot will submit the letter of the cardinals to the Cabinet and discuss the response which is to be made. The questions raised, however, directly concern Parliament. It is for Parliament to vote or not to vote credits for the Embassy at the Vatican and the law concerning congregations should be altered if there is to be a change in policy. It is probable that in addition to the reply to the cardinals, M. Herriot or the Minister of the Interior will make a speech.

Resistance Threatened  
In their letter the cardinals speak of the profound emotion which has been caused by the religious policy of the Government. The signatories are equally devoted to the church and France believe it their duty to submit grave considerations.

The measures proposed, they hold, constitute a serious menace for internal peace, for justice and liberty, for the interest of the country, for the reputation of France, in the eyes of foreigners. They will vigorously oppose the national law. It is impossible that the Chamber can accept such a responsibility.

The war saw a rapprochement between church and state, the new covered, have been told that their rights and traditions will be respected. The resumption of relations between the Holy See and the Government ended a situation from which France suffered. The Ambassador at the Vatican was assured of the support for external policy which he had helped to spread French influence in the world. The Vatican was an incomparable center of observation. There is a good deal about sacred traditions in Alsace.

Who can break the resistance of the provinces if an attempt is made to impose upon them a regime which they repudiate and which French representatives had promised not to apply?

## CHILD WELFARE UNITY SOUGHT IN NATION

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The uniting of all Child Welfare organizations functioning throughout the country is the hoped-for result of a national conference of these bodies which is being planned, for next month by the Child Welfare Commission of New York State, to be held probably in New York City.

An announcement from Benjamin Antin, State Senator, chairman of the commission, states that an investigation has shown the need of such a conference, at which both private and official organizations should be represented.

RIO BRAVO ON INITIAL TRIP  
HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 27 (Special).—Rio Bravo, the new German steamer of the Ocean Line, is making her first voyage to Port Houston. The new craft built at Kiel represents the latest type of inter-ocean steamships. The combination passenger and freighter will make regular calls at the port which adds another to the list of the Ocean Line steamers that ply between Houston and European ports.

## ZR-3 to Start Oct. 5 or 6 on Transatlantic Trip

By The Associated Press  
Friedrichshafen, Sept. 27.

THE ZR-3 will start on its transatlantic trip to Lakehurst, N. J., on Oct. 5 or Oct. 6, provided the weather over the Atlantic Ocean is favorable at that time. Dr. Hugo Eckener, director of the Zeppelin Company, announced today.

Lieutenant Commander Garland Fulton, American naval officer, who has been observing the construction of the giant dirigible by the Zeppelin Company for the United States Navy, has advised Washington that the airship will start for America within seven or eight days.

The American Navy Department, it is stated, is sending three vessels to take up stations at different points on the Atlantic for the purpose of keeping Dr. Eckener advised of weather conditions.

## NEW OFFENSIVE BEGUN ON FRONT NEAR SHANGHAI

Lu Yung-hsiang Launches a Vigorous Attack on the Lihuo-Wangdo Line

By Special Cable  
SHANGHAI, Sept. 27.—Anticipating an attack from Kashing on the weak southern line by Chen Bao Yuan's Kiangsu forces, combined with Sun Chuan-fang's forces from Hangchow, Lu Yung-hsiang at daybreak this morning launched a vigorous offensive on the Lihuo-Wangdo line between Kading and Nanziang.

After intense fighting he claimed the capture of a waterway forming an important channel leading to Nanziang, which is held by Kiangsu forces. The fighting proceeded. The forces commanded by Chwang Tse-ping began a drive toward Tait-sang, where the Kiangsuis have been strongly reinforced.

A Chekiang communiqué announced that if the offensive is successful at these points a whole frontal offensive will be undertaken to relieve the pressure, as Chi Hsieh-yuan is waiting and massing his forces. They will endeavor to open an attack on both fronts and squeeze the Chekiang forces in pincer fashion.

Chekiang airplanes dropped bombs on Tait-sang. The offensive is considered a daring move of General Lu's. The financial position is weakening. The merchants here refused a loan and it is reported that several were imprisoned as a result. General Lu has announced a levy of one month's rent on the houses in the Chinese city as a compulsory war contribution. He promises repayment in 10 installments and offers the taxes of cities within his jurisdiction as security.

Locally everything is quiet. Nine armed Chekiang soldiers invaded the Standard Oil compound at Shanghai, accused the company of harboring traitors, and ordered the company to open a warehouse and let it disarmed the soldiers and ejected them.

## COURSE IN JAPANESE OFFERED IN HONOLULU

HONOLULU, Sept. 27. (P)—The school department has announced that two courses in Japanese will be inaugurated on Oct. 1 at the McKinley High School. This is the first introduction of an oriental language in the territorial public schools.

The action of the department resulted from the growing demand for oriental language instruction and the failure of the Japanese high schools to co-operate with the school department and territorial administration.

## NEW SPEED MARK SET IN SEAPLANE FLIGHT

FORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Lieut. David Rittenhouse, U. S. N., flying a new seaplane, broke his former world's seaplane speed record today with a 30-minute flight at an average speed of 227.5 miles per hour.

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1924	
General	
Argentina-American Amity	1
Albania Seeks Improvement	1
Big Silver-Lead Mines Found	1
Japan's Move Causes Uneasiness	1
Herriot to Put Cardinal's Note Before Cabinet	1
New Offensive Begins in China	1
Scottish Rite, South, Confers Thirty-Third Degree	1
Progress of the Education Campaign	3
Financial	
Stock Market Operators Conservative	13
Conjuncture in London as to London Lead	13
Stock Market Range for the Week	13
Stocks Irregularly Higher	13
Stock and Bond Quotations	13
New York Curb	14
Heavy Foreign Demand	14
Sports	
Senators Four Up at the Eighteenth	6
Senators' Eight, 300 Men	6
Football at Chicago	6
Canadian Women's Golf	6
Incongruity Team Wins	6
Features	
The Ruralist and His Problems	7
The Deer Find Friends at Nymphensburg	7
Sunset Stories	7
The Diary of Shubs, Our Dog	7
Music News of the World	10
The Home Forum	11
Book Reviews and Literary News	12
Editorials	12
Letters to the Editor	12
The Week in New York	12
Some Contrasts in Central Europe	13

## FRANCE COMES TO JAPAN'S AID IN LEAGUE ISSUE

Louis Loucheur Acts as Mediator—Immigration Dispute Introduced

## DELEGATES MEET IN PRIVATE PARLEY

Japanese Amendment May Be Merged So As to Remove Present Sting

GENEVA, Sept. 27. (P)—France came forward today in the rôle of mediator in an endeavor to save the draft protocol of arbitration and security which seemed endangered because of the action of M. Hiro Adachi yesterday in announcing to the commission of the League of Nations Assembly, which is examining the draft, that the Japanese delegation made reservations concerning the entire protocol.

It is understood that at a meeting of the Japanese delegation, several of the members expressed the opinion that Mr. Adachi had gone too far in taking his strong position, which all the delegates regarded as an insistence that disputes arising from the immigration question, which the world court would be certain to throw out as not being suitable causes for international intervention by the League, must nevertheless be examined by the council. Louis Loucheur of the French delegation, today met Mr. Adachi, Sir Cecil Hurst, of Great Britain, and Carlo Scanzoni of Italy and in a private conference suggested the insertion of a clause in the protocol, which would merely duplicate the Covenant and say that the Council of the League should strive to mediate in all conflicts liable to endanger world peace.

This would remove the sting of the proposed Japanese amendment which specifically wanted the council to act when the World Court decided that the subject of dispute lay entirely within the domestic jurisdiction of the country against whom the complaint was made. In that event, the official arbitrary measures would cease and the country complained of could not be proclaimed an aggressor.

M. Loucheur proposed that this article be merged with the previous one which lays down the general arbitration proceedings and that it be followed by another one calculated to meet the Japanese wishes without upsetting the league to the charge that it is a super-state mixing in the sovereign rights of the various separate states.

Mr. Loucheur and Mr. Adachi had another brief conference at midday, when the French compromise solution was discussed. The Japanese delegate asked for more time to consider the proposal and agreed to attend further conferences late this afternoon.

Mr. Adachi declared: "Just now I am the most unhappy of men but I am optimistic and I believe that by Monday, I shall be the happiest of men."

## Japanese Amendment Was Seen as Attempt to Put Pressure on United States

By Special Cable  
GENEVA, Sept. 27.—The Japanese amendment to the protocol, generally considered as an attempt to use the League of Nations to put pressure on the United States regarding immigration exclusion which threatened to upset the whole scheme on its introduction yesterday, still hangs over the Assembly like a cloud. The proposal was that the League be empowered to intervene in disputes between states arising from purely "domestic legislation."

This move was wholly unexpected, but met with instantaneous opposition from the British, Australian and French delegates. The discussion which was leading nowhere had to be adjourned to give the peacemakers a chance to try and negotiate a settlement out of court. They have been active-but so far ineffectual, since the Japanese make adherence to the protocol conditional on the incorporation of the idea underlying the amendment, and many other nations are naturally opposed to its further consideration on without the obvious repercussions in America, and there the matter still stands.

Apart from the possible effects on the League's relations with the United States, no member of the League with interests in the Pacific would have signed the protocol thus amended. Sir Cecil Hurst, the British representative proposed a substitute providing that no article in the protocol should affect the covenant obligations. Mine-chiro Adachi declined to accept the proposition, saying that the acceptance of the Japanese amendment was a sine qua non of Japan's adherence to the protocol.

Sir Littleton Groom, Australia and J. Limburg, The Netherlands appealed to Mr. Adachi to accept a modification and Mr. Rolin, Belgium, and Louis Loucheur, France, each suggested alternative amendments. Mr. Adachi replying that he must withdraw his amendment with express reservations on the whole protocol. Vittorio Scialoja, Italy, representing another country anxious to dispose of its surplus population, said he would have voted in favor of the Japanese proposal, and thought that some way ought to be found of satisfying the Japanese delegation. Sir Cecil Hurst and Mr. Adachi and Raul Fernandes, Brazil, have been conferring in preparation for the Council meeting today, but no results have yet been announced. The feeling here is that the difficulty may be got around by the device which is becom-



ing usual of inserting the Japanese amendment in the League of Nations. The South American states made such a demonstration over Santo Domingo's application yesterday that Dr. Fridtjof Nansen felt called upon to remind them that though sharing their feelings, the preliminaries had not been carried out, that the time for such expressions had not yet arrived. A subsequent meeting was held to put the customary questions to Jacinto de Castro, whom the Santo Domingo Government has sent as a delegate.

### Japan Does Not Consider League Proposal Practical

By Special Cable

TOKYO, Sept. 27.—While approving "in principle" any move making for the permanent peace of the world, the Japanese press, which is more often a true reflection of what Japan thinks than the Government, does not believe the League proposal is practical. The absence of the United States and Russia from the League, the two nations with which Japan has relations of paramount importance, is partially responsible for this belief, but even stronger is the conviction that Japan would not be apt to obtain justice in case of dispute between Japan and America.

The Osaka Asahi Shimbun puts the case in a nutshell, saying: "Suppose a serious dispute arises between Japan and the United States regarding the immigration question, the Japanese has brought suit in the international court and that Japan's claim has been regarded just. It is possible that any other nation would attempt to inflict punishment upon the United States. Is it probable that Great Britain would espouse Japan's cause and try to oppose the United States, which is kin to the Anglo-Saxon kingdom? If there is any person who thinks so, he is too simple-hearted. Japan generally believes that the United States will oppose the League's taking the initiative in calling a disarmament conference in view of President Coolidge's earlier declarations.

Probably Japan would genuinely welcome the restriction of armaments, but Japan is looking at the League proposition from a practical rather than from a hypothetical viewpoint. It sees the League placing the destinies of the world in the hands of Great Britain and America. Regardless of what official explanations of Mr. Adachi's amendment Tokyo may make, they spring from this conviction on the part of the vast majority of Japanese.

### BELFAST LINE SHIP ARRIVES AT BOSTON

The steamship Canopic of the White Star Line landed passengers in Boston today from Liverpool, Glasgow and Belfast and continued on to Philadelphia, being the second ship in the newly inaugurated Belfast to Boston service to call at this port. Of its 455 passengers, 82 cabin and 88 third-class disembarked at Boston. The Canopic was formerly in the Mediterranean United States service, but the new immigration law restrictions caused it to be withdrawn.

The White Star liner Cedric will arrive at Boston tomorrow afternoon with several hundred passengers from Liverpool and Queenstown, according to wireless message from the ship received today. Among the passengers are the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the second congregational church of Brooklyn, N. Y., who inspected the new Liverpool cathedral while in England; Dr. and Mrs. John Bryant, and the Rev. G. S. Fliske of Boston.

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Public dinner to Miss Zona Gale, playwright and writer of "Youth's Heritage," at La Follette and Why He Spoke on "La Follette and Why He Spoke." Twenty-first century club, 8.

Horse show of 11th Cavalry, Commonwealth Armory, 8.

Conference of motor vehicle officials of eastern states concludes with dinner at New Ocean House, Swampscott.

### THEATERS

Boston Opera House—"Robin Hood," 8:15.

Colonial-Pittsboro Barristers—"The Second and New Testament," 8:15.

Copley—"Sun City," 8:20.

Hollis—"Cyril Maude in 'Aren't We All?'" 8:15.

Arlington—"The Sign of the Cross," 8:15.

St. James—"The Sign of the Cross," 8:15.

Kath—"Vaudeville," 8:15.

Madison—"The Sign of the Cross," 8:15.

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## Zona Gale on Political Tour Predicts More Young Writers

Autheors Talks of "Youth's Heritage" at La Follette Committee Dinner in Worcester

"People—just people—are they wonderful?" Zona Gale said last evening to the person on her right at dinner in Worcester. That was all she said at the moment. Before she spoke again there was time to realize that it had been more than an observation, inspired by her own delight in people, and was a symbol of the grasp she has on humanity.

Miss Gale is on a speaking tour through the east for Robert M. La Follette. Tonight she will speak at the Twentieth Century Club in Boston. She is not at all in the tradition of campaign speakers. She might be on a round of casual visits for her manner of making the tour. She has a philosophic way with the details of the literary situation, some of them are obscure, not to say irksome. She was expected last night in Worcester at 6 o'clock. Promptly at 6 o'clock, therefore, she came into the hotel—alone. She arrived by motor from Northampton where she spoke at noon. A slim figure in bronze silks, with a black hat shading the narrow carved face and dark eyes, and bringing trifling luggage.

Considerable has been written about the fragile, flowerlike quality of Zona Gale. It is undoubtedly true. Amazingly slender hands. A vague, sweet smile and a manner of speaking that suggests the softness of a deep diffidence. The leisurely way, too, of the person who has learned to establish a tempo about her and who cannot be hurried at the first sign of a visible ability for dealing with detail in competent quiet. If it is nothing more than acceptance of a special delivery letter, handed her with the hint of a smile, she will not hurry to open it. It is possible to notice it.

In Portage, Wis., which is Miss Gale's home, the dinner would have been called supper. Miss Gale has had reason to know another world. She has written a number of books, but she has not written several successful books and have two plays produced without having such reason. Yet a fugitive sparkle lit her eyes and she said: "Oh, yes—Portage—ah! Next to Portage, New York is the most beautiful city in the world. But Portage—well, Portage—you see?" She says "You see?" with that upward curve of the mouth that is her trademark. "Reward" forever setting it apart as a distinguished phrase made from a commonplace.

So when Miss Gale had changed, in a handful of minutes, she had in a half hour to supper with the half dozen women of the La Follette city committee and Daniel Donovan, its chairman. The women and the chairman, however, none of them had seen her before, nor she them. One of the women had, however, come to the University of Wisconsin. She and Miss Gale had known each other. The world of the writer is a small one, and such friends are inquired for, by such people, by their Christian names.

If the idea of a writer turned political speaker had stirred those bidden to dine with Zona Gale, they were disappointed. Miss Gale is no "spendbinder." Instead a slight figure in a blue dress, with the bright gold of a fraternal key glimmering against it and with ruddy lights in her hair. She talked a little of the progress of the campaign. Extremely

**RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES**  
WNAAC, Shepherd St., Boston, Mass.  
11 a. m.—Religious services (Episcopal).  
2 p. m.—Polivanna Entertainers.  
6:45 p. m.—Religious services (Congregational).  
8:20 p. m.—Hazelton's Orchestra and artists.  
WBZ, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. (123 Meters)  
10:30 a. m. and 8:45 p. m.—Religious services (Baptist).  
WGL, American Radio & Research Corp., 100 State St., Boston, Mass.  
6 p. m.—"The Sign of the Cross," conducted by Mrs. Lena Clark Wells.  
8:45 p. m.—"The Sign of the Cross," conducted by Mrs. Lena Clark Wells.

**WHEELER, Edison Elec. Co., Boston, Mass. (303 Meters)**  
(Note: This is the regular program of the station.)  
8:30 p. m.—"Star Spangled Banner" played by the Alamo Drum Corps, otherwise known as the Shrine Band.  
9:10 p. m.—"The Sign of the Cross," conducted by Mrs. Lena Clark Wells.  
9:35 p. m.—"The Sign of the Cross," conducted by Mrs. Lena Clark Wells.

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## NEW BUILDING LAW IS SOUGHT

Legislation Would Give State Check on Local Government Building

To the end that municipalities in Massachusetts be prepared financially to carry on and complete the construction of school and other municipal buildings after having been planned, it is said at the State House that a bill will be presented which, if it is passed by the Legislature and becomes a law, will prohibit cities and towns from making contracts for new buildings unless the contracts are approved by the Commonwealth.

During the last four or five years there has been a large amount of building in Massachusetts cities and towns in the line of new school houses, city and town halls, municipal auditoriums and the like. Concerning school houses alone, a report to the Massachusetts Department of Education, made public but a few days ago, showed that in the last half decade more than \$25,000,000 was expended in the erection of new school buildings by the cities and towns of Massachusetts.

These figures did not include the amounts of money expended for such purposes by the City of Boston which normally annually disburses several millions of dollars for school building construction.

The report discloses the fact that the construction of buildings for educational purposes has been the rule there is still a considerable shortage of school houses in the Commonwealth. This is due, it is reasoned, because of the great growth in population and the almost total cessation of schoolhouse construction during the period of the World War and even for not less than two years afterwards.

The high cost of building is accepted by the public as an inevitable result of present day conditions, but, in the opinion of those who are interested in the proposed new law of municipal building control and financial oversight, the fact that building costs have risen, has been taken advantage of.

No city practice has developed to a considerable extent, it is declared, of awarding contracts for new school buildings to what at first appears to be moderate in price. Later it is discovered that estimates have been too low and that the actual cost is far below what it really turns out to be before the structures are completed.

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## MR. BODFISH LEADER IN BARNSTABLE VOTE

Corrected Figures Show He Ran Ahead of F. G. Thatcher

Corrected results from the Barnstable County commissioner primaries, held on Sept. 9, show that John D. W. Bodfish, Republican, of Barnstable, received 1945 votes; F. G. Thatcher, Republican, also of Barnstable, received 1883 votes; Benjamin F. Bourne of Falmouth, 1769 votes; Arthur Underwood of Falmouth, 1127 votes. At first, incomplete reports credited Mr. Thatcher with 1877 votes and Mr. Bodfish with but 1875. The final figures show that Mr. Bodfish led the ticket and that he is one of his party's nominees no matter what the decision may be as to whether two candidates for county commissioner can be elected from the same town.

The Secretary of State, Frederic W. Cook, holds to the opinion that the state election must be held to determine the final result, as it is possible that the vote may not make it necessary to invoke the law, the primary merely determining the tickets the Republicans and Democrats place in the field.

The Secretary, however, has asked the Attorney-General to give an opinion on the matter, and Mr. Benton has the case under examination, not having given his opinion as yet.

## COLUMBUS DAY PARADE WILL LIST 20 NATIONS

Representatives of 20 nations have accepted invitations to participate in the annual Columbus Day municipal observance to be held by the City of Boston on Oct. 13. Among the 700 participants will be two children who claim descent from the Indians who greeted Columbus on his arrival.

Felix A. Toupin, Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, will deliver the annual address at the exercises on Boston Common. Mayor Curley will preside. Mayors of other Massachusetts cities will be guests of honor.

Preceding the program, the national groups will parade down Boylston Street from Copley Square. At Parkman Bandstand they will all be greeted by Columbus and Columbia. The program will include "The Story of the Stars and Stripes" by a group of Cambridge school children and singing of patriotic airs. The address and musical numbers will be broadcast.

A battalion of United States army troops will perform the ceremony of evening colors on the athletic field, with the several national groups in costume and with their flags standing at attention.

## WELLESLEY 'BARN' RECEPTION

WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. 27.—A "barn" reception aimed at the comparative luxury of Alumnae Hall seems paradoxical, but a mere matter of name is not to deprive the freshmen of this traditional event. The reception, which takes place at 7:30 this evening, will be both the first barn social event of the year, and also the first in Alumnae Hall.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer Sunday; moderate variable winds. Light variable winds.

Northern and Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; warmer; moderate variable winds.

Official Temperatures  
(5 a. m. Standard Time 75th meridian)  
Albany... 50  
Anchorage... 50  
Astoria... 50  
Atlantic City... 54  
Baltimore... 54  
Bismarck... 54  
Buffalo... 54  
Butte... 54  
Canton... 54  
Chicago... 54  
Cincinnati... 54  
Cleveland... 54  
Columbus... 54  
Dallas... 54  
Denver... 54  
Des Moines... 54  
Detroit... 54  
El Paso... 54  
Galveston... 54  
Hartford... 54  
Houston... 54  
Indianapolis... 54  
Jacksonville... 54  
Kansas City... 54  
Los Angeles... 54  
Louisville... 54  
Madison... 54  
Manila... 54  
Memphis... 54  
Miami... 54  
Milwaukee... 54  
Minneapolis... 54  
Mobile... 54  
Montreal... 54  
New Orleans... 54  
New York... 54  
Oklahoma City... 54  
Omaha... 54  
Philadelphia... 54  
Portland... 54  
Reno... 54  
Richmond... 54  
Rochester... 54  
St. Louis... 54  
St. Paul... 54  
Seattle... 54  
San Francisco... 54  
San Jose... 54  
Savannah... 54  
Shanghai... 54  
Singapore... 54  
Sourthern... 54  
Tientsin... 54  
Washington... 54  
Yokohama... 54

**"The Louise Clothes Shop"**  
Announces the arrival of the latest styles in Dresses, Coats and Furs for Fall and Winter Seasons 1924  
High Quality Garments  
Moderately Priced.  
37 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.  
Over T. D. Whittemore  
LESLIE LEVENSALOR

**High Tides at Boston**  
(Massachusetts Daylight Saving Time)  
Today, 11:20 p. m.; Sunday, 11:42 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 7:05 p. m.

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## ARGENTINA'S PRESIDENT SEES ERA OF AMITY WITH AMERICA

(Continued from Page 1)

and with the United States. We want our neighbors indeed to prosper, for as I have said, we are the better for such neighbors in every conceivable way, just as Canada is the better for having the United States for a neighbor, and the United States for Canada.

**Friend of America**  
"Here in Argentina, I should like to say, the United States has a great friend. We have the same institutions and much the same problems, and as a younger Nation we are profiting, frankly, by North America's experience. In the present years we are busily developing and building, but we look in many ways to the United States as the elder sister who has walked our same road before us."

"Thus we have a genuine affection as well as interest in that elder sister. Our people even, made up of many of the same elements which made up the North Americans, are becoming more and more like them. Yes, the 'new race' in many senses, but we look in many ways to the United States as the elder sister who has walked our same road before us."

## Progress in the Churches

The number of American preachers who have conducted services in British churches this summer is larger than in any previous year, and their ministrations never were more highly appreciated. Several of the visitors have made a point of explaining things American, including prohibition, to English audiences, and thus have helped to remove misconception and promote understanding. The international committee for the interchange of preachers and speakers is being urged to arrange for more English ministers to visit the United States, and it is proposed that a special fund for this purpose should be raised.

The International Missionary Council brought together in September for a week's conference at Hoddeston, Eng., 112 representatives of the Lutheran, Anglican, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and other Christian churches, who are working in tropical Africa, to discuss common problems, particularly those of education. Dr. Jesse Jones, chairman of the Phelps-Stokes East African Educational Commission, outlining an educational policy for Africa, said that the religious motive ought to run through the entire schooling. Agriculture must receive special attention, elementary education should be in the vernacular, and the education of the women, he added, should include everything connected with home-making and the right use of leisure.

Foreign missions increased the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church by 50,000 in 1923, bringing the total membership in foreign fields to 658,000, according to figures made public today by Dr. William B. Tower, recording secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the church. Thirty thousand of the new members, who include 11,000 children baptized and now being trained for membership, live in India, 11,000 in China, 10,000 in Malaya and the Philippines, 8,000 in Europe and northern Africa, 3,000 in Japan and Korea, 3,000 in Latin-America. The report shows an increase of 439 in the number of Sunday schools in foreign fields, making the total 11,095, 30,000 more pupils attending during 1923 than in 1922.

The conference at Murren, Switzerland, in September, was attended by many representatives of various

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international convention in Cleveland, Oct. 14 to 19, the morning conferences will be given over to discussions of the specialized activities of the denomination, by recognized leaders and the afternoons and evenings will be devoted to public rallies. The discussion of the church and community leadership will bring to the platform such men as Sherwood Eddy and Fred B. Smith. Raymond Robins will deliver the closing address, "What Shall the Churches Do About War?"

Representatives of 15 nations took part in the recent All-European Christian Endeavor Convention at Hamburg, the largest delegations being German. There was a procession of 10,000 Endeavorers through the city, carrying banners and singing songs, and the audiences in Saxe's Salon numbered between 11,000 and 12,000. Speakers from the several nations were at one in their proclamation of international brotherhood through Christ. "Eins in Christus" was many times repeated.

The Congressional Commission on Law Enforcement has written to all the ministers of that denomination calling upon them to push the effort for enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment in their communities. The church is warned that it might as well cease its foreign missionary efforts until it proves that it can carry through its program in the United States.

The annual conference of the Churchmen's Union for the Advancement of Liberal Religious Thought, held at Oxford, Eng., Aug. 25 to Sept. 1, was of exceptional interest this year. The general subject was the "Scientific Approach to Religion," and the speakers included Dean Inge, Canon Barnes (bishop-designate of Birmingham), Canon Streeter and Prof. J. S. Haldane, E. W. McBride, C. Lloyd Morgan and C. C. J. Webb.

The annual meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in Pittsburgh, Nov. 17 to 19, it is announced. One hundred members of the board, including bishops, pastors and laymen from the several states, and a number from the foreign fields, will attend the meeting.

Constantly falling income for the benevolent work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the possibility of curtailment for missionary work at home and abroad, resulted in the issue today of a telegram to bishops and editors of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which says that the world service of the church to Aug. 31 was \$1,679,000 below last year's receipts.

The general council of the Presbyterian Church of America, in convention at Atlantic City recently authorized the Presbytery to unite with the Baptists and Methodists of New York City in a special campaign calling for the expenditure of from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 for the building of new churches in Manhattan and Brooklyn and for the carrying out of a drive to evangelize the Metropolis. Dr. Theodore F. Bayne, of the New York Presbytery, reported that the Methodists of New York have already voted to join the campaign, and that the Baptist leaders are agreeable to the plan.

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## LECTURES ON STARS PREPARED FOR PUBLIC

Five non-technical public lectures, preceded by telescopic observation, weather permitting, will be given in Harvard Observatory during the next three months. On Oct. 21, Prof. Solon I. Bailey will speak on "Stars and Nebulae of the Milky Way." Other lectures and speakers are scheduled as follows: Nov. 3, "Stellar Chemistry," Miss C. H. Sawyer; Nov. 10, "The Stars," Dr. W. J. Luyten; Dec. 5, "Classifying the Stars," Miss A. J. Cannon; Dec. 18, "The Coming Total Eclipse of the Sun," Prof. E. S. King.

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# Progress Marked by Parties in the Presidential Campaign

The matter published under this heading is furnished by gentlemen appointed by the chairmen of the respective national committees to cover the news of their headquarters. They reflect the views of the party organizations, not of The Christian Science Monitor.

## DEMOCRATIC

By MARK THISTLETHWAITE

**NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 27**  
Efficiency in administration which is being stressed by John W. Davis, along with honesty in Government, is further accentuated in his campaign by the nomination of eight or ten Democratic governors in as many doubtful states. Each of these is up for re-election on the record of his administration. In their respective states these Democratic governors are regarded as powerful allies in the cause of Davis and Bryan.

The proneness of the Democratic Party to keep in office officials of proved ability and demonstrated popularity is highly pleasing to the national Democratic leaders who feel that it symbolizes the Davis view of efficiency, honesty and courage in government. It reveals upon close inspection, they say, and fair dealing with the public as well as honest and efficient administration of affairs. Particularly happy were the managers of the Davis campaign over the renomination of Gov. Alfred E. Smith in New York. Placing the Smith administration in the field for another term was hailed by them as a "ten strike." The people of New York will know for what as well as for whom they are voting. Governor Smith and his associates in office hold a definite position in regard to administration and legislation. Doubt as to their activities in the event of an extension of service does not exist. In this respect the pledges of the party in its platform mean more than the usual party pledges. They take on force and carry weight.

**Democrats Seek Approval**  
Similarly the Democrats of Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio and Tennessee, where Democratic governors have been renominated, have the edge on the Republicans in the state contests. The Democrats are in power. Their administrations have been successful and popular. Scandals have been absent. Efficiency has been established. The official record is up for review. The Democratic governors are making report of their stewardship to the people and merely seeking approval.

That the national ticket will be aided in doubtful territory by the Democratic governors who win these states naturally is assumed. Candidates for state office will not be tugging at the coat-tails of the nominee for President. On the contrary, they will be clearing his path and making the going easy. The Democratic nomination is the very best asset a national candidate can possess. It relieves him of worry and enables him to devote his time to the general situation.

**Happy for the Democrats, New York and Ohio are included in the list of doubtful states in which Democratic governors have made gains and are seeking re-election. The winning of both these big states would make national success certain. The winning of one would practically assure success. The other states in which Democratic governors have been renominated may be figured enough votes, added to those of the south and the border states, to enable Mr. Davis to obtain a majority in the electoral college.**

**"Why Change?" Is Slogan**  
All these states are now to be regarded as doubtful in the contest of rival political managers establishes a status of doubt. Both Republicans and Democrats are claiming all the states in this particular group. In these states the Democrats are using the Coolidge slogan of "Why change?" for all it is worth.

The Democrats are pointing to two other doubtful states, Indiana and Illinois, by way of contrast to the happy situation in states of Democratic control. In Indiana and Illinois, the Republicans are in power, but are handicapped by events of the state administration in the national contest. Like national Republicans the Republicans of these states have much to forget, much that can not be discussed, many taboos. The downfall of Warren T. McCray, now in Federal prison, and the troubles of Len Small, who wrested another nomination from his party, constitute hurdles in the path of Coolidge and Dawes.

The Democratic governors, in addition to Smith of New York, who have been renominated in so-called doubtful states are Hunt of Arizona, Sweet of Colorado, Davis of Kansas, Brown of New Hampshire, Donahoe of Ohio, and Peay of Tennessee. Governor Flynn of Rhode Island will probably enter the group next month when his state convention meets. Governor Bryan of Nebraska was in the group but stepped out after the New York convention selected him for Vice-President. The party standing of several of these governors was demonstrated by the complimentary votes they received in the New York convention for President. Governor Smith, of course, was a renomination. Sweet, Davis and Brown came in for honorary mention.

Of the states in the group under consideration the Democrats con-

**Twelve Reasons Cited**  
The Coolidge slogan of "Why Change?" receives 12 different answers in the national Democratic campaign. The answers are:

1. Fall.
2. Daughters.
3. Forbes.
4. Slump.
5. Denby.
6. Failure to take action against corrupt officials forced to do so by legislative action.
7. Failure of President Coolidge in leadership as shown by a Republican Congress refusing to co-operate with him.
8. Failure in fiscal legislation by attempting to raise taxes from the very rich and at the same time keep them on others.
9. Failure to give relief from an extortionate tariff by adhering to the Fordney-McCumber Act and refusing to exercise the President's discretionary power to lower duties on monopolized necessities.
10. Failure in its foreign policy which makes America a hanger-on instead of a participant in international councils.
11. Failure to maintain the American Merchant Marine through the destruction of our foreign trade by a policy of grab all and give nothing.
12. Failure of administration by a general attitude of negation, inaction and stagnation toward the vital problems of the day.

The Democratic press bureau this week accused the Republicans of reviving the rumor that Governor Bryan was not co-operating with the Democratic National Committee. "Governor Bryan and William Jennings Bryan have both placed themselves unreservedly at the disposal of the Democratic Party in the campaign," said Senator Claude A. Swanson, director of the national committee's speaking bureau. "Both have assumed the responsibility at all times. Their itineraries have been agreed upon and approved by the speakers' bureau."

"The most perfect harmony and co-operation exist between Mr. Davis and Mr. Bryan," said Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, who accompanied Mr. Davis on his western tour.

## HUGHES AND OTHERS SCHEDULED TO AID ROOSEVELT CAMPAIGN

**NEW YORK, Sept. 27**—Assisted by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and other national Republican leaders, Theodore Roosevelt will make a vigorous and continuous campaign for Governor from next Wednesday until election day. It was announced today at Republican state headquarters.

Mr. Hughes will deliver in Carnegie Hall on Oct. 15 what the Republican leaders regard as one of the outstanding speeches of the state campaign. The notification ceremony will be held at 8 o'clock Wednesday night at Mr. Roosevelt's own home in Oyster Bay. Col. William J. Donovan, commander of the one hundred sixty-fifth Infantry in the World War, will make the address.

## SMITH NOMINATION PLEASES MR. DAVIS

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
**NEW YORK, Sept. 27**—John W. Davis, in a statement issued on his behalf here as soon as the renomination of Gov. Alfred E. Smith to head the state Democratic ticket became known, definitely aligned himself with the Governor, and declared he was "glad to find myself doing battle by his side." He predicted that the Governor would lead the state ticket to victory. He said in part:

"By universal consent New York has never had a better Governor, nor one who more thoroughly understood the workings of the machinery of the State. His rugged honesty, his fearlessness, his sound judgment, his fairness to all, and his sympathy with the great masses of mankind make him a distinctive and appealing figure in American public life."

## REPUBLICAN

By WILLIAM HOSTER

### NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 27

I assured my anxious friend he was right in his observation that there is little excitement so far in this campaign, but that there is no cause for worry. Men and women are calm and going about their business as usual. In the business world far-seeing men are taking advantage of the upward trend and making their plans and commitments ahead on the basis of the existing situation. I know, for instance, of a score of great department stores in New York and Chicago which have placed orders for millions of dollars' worth of goods a year, two years ahead, in the confident belief, based on sound business judgment, that there will be no change of policy or administration in the Government at Washington.

Crowds attend the political gatherings, citizens quietly discuss the candidates and the issues, there is intelligent interest in the campaign; but there is no fever and intensity, of the bitter argument, the tense atmosphere or general unrest indicating marked dissatisfaction with the existing order and forecasting an upheaval at the impending presidential election.

### Signs of Victory

It is one among the many signs of Republican victory ahead—this general attitude of placidity, with the election less than six weeks off. The Duke of Wellington aptly described our method of conducting a Chief Executive of the Nation, with its infrequent overturning of the entire policy of the state, as "revolution by process of law." But when revolution impends there are signs and portents in the air—public distrust in the existing administration is manifested, passion runs high, issues are sharply defined. We feel that a crisis is approaching.

But what is excited today? The people, as a matter of fact, know there is a man in the White House who is honest and straightforward, who has managed the affairs of the Nation with economy and efficiency, and with due regard to its best interests; dependable, patriotic, and unusually gifted with what Roosevelt phrased as "the saving grace of common sense." Crowds turn out to hear the opposition candidates, who are described as "warming up," and beginning to indulge in "plain talk." Striking phrases are used, and they applaud, as of course they would, since election crowds do not go out to listen to philosophical discourses. But what does it all signify in the ultimate analysis?

This writer, in past years, made campaign trips with William Jennings Bryan, Roosevelt, Taft, and Harding. Of all of them, Bryan got the most applause; yet he was the only one of them that never attained to the presidency. The crowd went frantic over him, for he warmed up and used plain talk. The writer, impressionable in his early days as a reporter, night after night cheered Mr. Bryan when he spoke, and on the succeeding mornings awakened as the campaign train rolled onward, and tried to figure out what he had been cheering for the previous evening. But this is by the way. We are discussing the present campaign.

**Sober Afterthought**  
These crowds that cheer Mr. Davis and Senator La Follette are told that common honesty, the iniquitous tariff, the sad plight of the farmer, the wrongs of the toiler in mill and factory, our foreign policy of "isolationism," are the issues upon which Calvin Coolidge ought to be turned out of office.

They listen, applaud the apt phrases, are thrilled by the fine frenzy of the orators. But what do they think when they wake up the next morning?

The workman knows that his condition today is better than it ever has been before. The farmer knows that his recent troubles were not political, but economic, and that world conditions have improved under the enlightened policy of the Coolidge Administration in dealing with foreign affairs, his lot has improved immeasurably.

The workman and the farmer alike, thinking it over the next morning, will reflect that under the Coolidge Administration he and 5,000,000 other men who were out of employment a couple of years ago now have work. They will recall that taxes have been reduced in common with the public debt; and if one of the speakers of the previous evening has almost smashed the radio outfit in his vehemence over isolated wrongdoing among a very few public officials, he will remember that Calvin Coolidge is an honest man and a

courageous man, whose whole record is one of abhorrence of evil of any character, and that under his direction this whole affair is now in process of adjustment by the courts, where even-handed justice will be done.

There is no excitement because there is nothing to be excited about. No real excuse for starting an argument as between Calvin Coolidge and those who would succeed him.

Incidentally, this illustrates a phase of the campaign which is not without significance. Mr. Coolidge, going placidly about his business, saying the other day in reply to a friend who thought he ought to make more speeches:

"What? No man ever lost the presidency by talking too little."

### Why All the Talk?

People are asking what all the talk is about in this campaign, and Mr. Davis' own advisers, we learn, are complaining that he is making a mistake touring the country: when he should be back here in the east where he has a bare fighting chance, if anywhere. "The Coolidge policy of talking only when he has something to say is baffling the opposition. It's difficult to fight a man who won't answer back, especially when you are aware that the people generally are only mildly interested in what you are saying."

If there is any tendency at all toward excitement in this campaign, it is due to the one issue upon which of all those who are being tried out one after the other, by the opposing candidates, the American people feel strongly—that of the La Follette proposition to tinkering with the courts. The people know that that portends Labor knows—the business man knows. The Supreme Court is not infallible—its decisions never please everybody; but when it decides a case which wouldn't be the case if successive Congresses had the power to override Supreme Court decisions at will.

The court has on many occasions upheld precious rights claimed by Union Labor. Would Labor want a situation in which a majority of Congress could overturn some decision the court rendered favorable to its cause? Out went a law which passed which made it impossible for the private schools of any religious denomination to teach religion to their pupils. Protestants, Catholics, Jews combined to test the law, and the court threw it out as unconstitutional. Would the overpowered religious sentiment of the country want that decision overturned by a legislative majority?

### Political Figuring

Senator La Follette in his latest declaration on the subject explained that he only wants the proposition put before the people. Well, it is there, and the people will pass upon it.

In every section of the country there are unmistakable signs that Mr. Davis, the Democratic candidate, cannot run better than a poor third place show it—show that the people have made up their minds this early; the trend is unmistakably that way. In state after state Democracy is fighting a losing battle. It all comes down, then, to a question, not of politics, but of national policy, of patriotism. A vote for Mr. Davis will simply split the Liberal-Conservative strength of the country, which is surely desirous of preserving the Constitution, and result in no election at the polls—in throwing the election into the House of Representatives where La Follette, as in the Senate, holds the balance of power. And this would be followed by the election to the Presidency of Charles W. Bryan, of whom the La Follette following thought so well that they were on the eve of making him the Senator's running mate when the Democrats claimed him.

That this menace exists is admitted in a public statement by Democratic Chairman Shaver, who declares he sees nothing better for the party than a deadlock election. Do the people want that? The alternative for every citizen of whatever political affiliation, who believes in sound constitutional government, is to vote for Calvin Coolidge.

## PROGRESSIVE

By GEORGE T. ODELL

### NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 27

The action of the Supreme Court of California, by its 4 to 3 decision, of ruling Robert M. La Follette and Burton K. Wheeler off the ballot as an independent ticket, was not unexpected by the candidates and their managers. The California election law, which was enacted shortly after the 1912 campaign, when Theodore Roosevelt carried the State and defeated President Taft by an overwhelming plurality, completely revised the old law.

Under the new law, provision was made for placing the names of candidates for every elective office on the ballot by petition, except presidential electors. Lawyers who have studied the law and the debates in the Legislature on it, contend that there is nothing to indicate that electors were left out of the law for any other reason than oversight. It was on the ground that the La Follette managers in California took the question to the courts in mandamus proceedings, after having first complied with the legal requirements regarding signatures to the petitions, by having separate petitions, each carrying 50,000 names for all 13 electors. The law requires only 25,000 names for each elector, but the La Follette state committee obtained 50,000 names in one day.

Private information sent to the Progressive managers here when the question of putting the La Follette-Wheeler names on the ballot first came up, was that those who engineered the new election law through the Legislature had purposely left the electors out of the law so that in case there was another third party movement like that of Roosevelt in 1912, the candidates could not get on the ballot in California, at least. If that interpretation is correct, it was of course designed as a measure of self-preservation for the old party organizations.

### Fight Carried to Court

The recent action of the court will only intensify the campaign which Senator La Follette and Senator Wheeler will carry on in California. It can now be said that whereas up until that decision was rendered, Senator La Follette had not expected to campaign extensively in California plans have now been changed, and he will spend several days in the State, going from one end to the other and making a number of speeches. It is more than likely too that Senator Wheeler will extend his itinerary in California to include a number of cities and towns which he had not intended to stop at. Thus, in a way the La Follette-Wheeler followers in California will benefit by the decision of the Supreme Court in having more of an opportunity of seeing and hearing their candidates than otherwise they would have had.

The new stationery of the La Follette-Wheeler campaign committee carries in bold black and red letters a "No Nov. 4" on envelopes and letterheads is printed:

"Ask the manager of your movie theater when he is going to show the Progressive film."

The secret of that appeal is this: The Progressives are having a one-reel film made which is designed to interest movie fans in their candidates and to carry the Progressive message to such audiences. It is made up of historical events, showing vital events in American history and the advancement of great men, from Washington to Lincoln, to meet the emergencies. But the Progressive managers are not novices in politics, or in matters pertaining to the movies. They know that it is easy to get a film made, but that it

is extremely difficult to get it circulated through the regular channels.

They have hit upon a plan of distribution, however, which they believe will overcome that difficulty. The reels will be sent to district campaign managers, many of whom are organizers from the ranks of the labor unions, farmers associations, etc. It will be the duty of these campaign managers to supply the films to the moving picture houses, and in order to cause a demand for those films which will impress the managers and influence them to show them, the appeal is being circulated to everyone who receives campaign literature from these headquarters.

Despite the fact that John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, is a member of the Republican campaign committee, the labor organization, through its local unions, has started a drive for 100 per cent support of La Follette and Wheeler. The plan is for the support to take the tangible form of contributions. The first of the local miners' unions to report was the one at Tovey, Ill., which has sent in a check for \$750, representing a 100 per cent contribution of \$1 from every member.

### Women Swing Vote

The more remarkable part of that demonstration, according to H. L. Brunson, in charge of the financial campaign, is that the miners at Tovey have been working on only part time for several months, and are in receipt of very meager income. The unanimous vote for La Follette and Wheeler was given by the local union after a delegation of women voters appeared and appealed for the cause.

Henry W. Strickland, executive secretary of the Railway Mail Clerks' Union, declared today that:

"Service to the public has been reduced over 10,000 car miles annually and while the volume of mail has increased 20 per cent the number of railway mail clerks has been reduced 4 1/2 per cent. The men have been overworked and underpaid. Their service is growing worse." Mr. Strickland calls attention to the Republican campaign book of 1920, which says:

"The United States Postal Service should be operated for service rather than for profit. There is no economy in destroying the efficiency of the Post Office Department by curtailment of the service it has hitherto performed or by failure to properly compensate employees whose expert knowledge is essential to the postal system. The postal service is at present materially below the proper standard of efficiency. Some of the most important probable causes are: Excessive reduction of the railway post office service and corresponding reduction of the working of mail in transit, and detention of mail in terminal stations while undergoing or awaiting working."

### CANADIAN PRIMATE OPTIMISTIC

**LONDON, Ont., Sept. 23** (Special Correspondence)—Archbishop Matheson of Rupert's Land, Primate of all Canada, here for the general synod, states that business has turned the corner in western Canada, and that the pessimism of merchants and others has visibly lessened. They are now looking to the future with confidence.

## Scottish Rite Council, South, Confers Thirty-Third Degree

Ceremonial Ends Charleston (S. C.) Sessions—Freemasonry Declared Safe in Italy

**CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 27** (Special)—The Supreme Council of the Thirty-Third Degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Southern Masonic Jurisdiction, at its closing session last night, conferred the Thirty-Third Degree, Honorary, on Arthur C. Furchgott of this city.

The Council decided at its business session yesterday to postpone definite action on the expansion of the altruistic work of the Council until the next session, which will be held in Washington in 1925. A committee was appointed to gather data relative to the proposed philanthropies and to report at the next session.

At the afternoon session, held in the building on Broad Street in which the Council was organized May 31, 1901, the Rev. S. Cary Beckwith, Thirty-Third Degree, Deputy of the Supreme Council for South Carolina, welcomed the Council and presented a given yesterday to postpone definite action on the expansion of the altruistic work of the Council until the next session, which will be held in Washington in 1925. A committee was appointed to gather data relative to the proposed philanthropies and to report at the next session.

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### Historical Exhibit

An interesting collection of Masonic relics on display included three antique chairs made under the patronage of the greatest furniture builders of their period. Three Masonic candlesticks presented to the Union Kilwinning Lodge of Charleston by the Kilwinning Lodge, Scotland, also attracted much attention. These sticks—Doric, Ionic and Corinthian in architecture—are said to be perfect specimens of their respective styles.

There was a miniature of Lafayette, which was painted on the order of the City Council of Charleston by General Fraser, a Revolutionary War veteran, in 1825, on the occasion of General Lafayette's visit to the United States. The picture differs considerably from those usually seen of Lafayette, in that it shows him without a wig or other dress that might alter his appearance. The miniature is painted on ivory and is regarded an accurate likeness.

The Lafayette trowel, used by the Marquis de Lafayette in 1824 at the laying of the corner stone of the monument to de Kalb at Camden, is

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Opposite Boston Common

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57th Anniversary Celebration  
Begins Monday September 29  
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THE most important merchandise event of the entire year. Throughout the store, substantial savings in every department on thousands of dollars' worth of NEW FALL clothes for women, misses, infants and children.

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To offer clothes up to a quality and not down to a price.

Newly arrived—Dresses, Coats, Blouses, Sweaters, Scarfs, Skirts, Sports Suits.

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THE overdone is inartistic. The finer things of life are never pitched in a high falsetto. Proper grooming permits no extremes. Correct style emphasizes its correctness by its very reserve. An appreciation of that fact has earned a correct dress reputation of "Substantial Smartness" for our house—all over New England and beyond this border line.

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## DAYLIGHT TIME TO END SUNDAY

Referendum to Decide Plan's  
Future—Train Sched-  
ules Changed

Daylight-saving for this year, at least, ends at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning. It will end for good should the voters of the State so decide by referendum, at the state election Nov. 4.

Supporters of the system predict its retention on the basis that the city people, who outnumber the farming communities, are for it. The farmers and parents who cannot get their youngsters to sleep at the accustomed hour are believed to constitute a small minority. Even they appear to have little hope of defeating it.

There is no longer anything novel about daylight-saving. It has become embedded in the routine of the State and press notices reminding the citizen that it is time to set the hands forward or back have become perfunctory. Those who once missed trains or caught them an hour too soon no longer cause a laugh.

So the public is, as usual, at the end of the summer daylight season, advised to set the hands of the clock back an hour tonight. Even get back the hour they lost last spring. Tomorrow the State is on standard time. Travelers take due notice thereof. Watches and time-tables should agree.

**Train Schedule Changes**  
But daylight-saving is not that will end tomorrow. Many trains will vanish from the timetables of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and Boston & Albany railroads at the same time. Most of the curtailment of trains is on the lines to Plymouth via Braintree and Cohasset.

There has been a rearrangement of service between Boston and the South Shore. A number of trains to North Scituate will stop only at Hingham and Cohasset in either direction. The running time will be shortened as the trains will run on the main line instead of by the West Quincy branch.

Residents of Dedham and vicinity will note several changes. During inward commuting hours there will be a departure from Dedham every 15 minutes running by alternating routes with similar 15-minute return service at night. Two round trips on Sunday will replace the shuttle and change of cars at Braintree. Gasoline cars will be used between Woonsocket and Pascoag and Waltham and Worcester.

There has been a reduction in the running time of trains between Boston and Plymouth via Waltham by means of relief from Hanover branch travel and the elimination of unnecessary stops.

**Through Service Increased**  
A few changes have been made in through service. Merchants Limited will be operated Sundays as well as week days, leaving the South Station at 5 p. m. and arriving at New York at 10:10. There will be an additional train from New York to Boston via the Shore Line, leaving Grand Central terminal at 4:25 p. m. daily except Sunday and stopping at Bridgeport, New Haven, New London, Westerly and Providence. This train will be known as the Bostonville.

The Boston & Albany announces some changes in through service. The Albany express will leave Boston at 1 p. m., arriving at Springfield at 3:40 p. m., an hour later than at present. The stop at Rensselaer will be omitted, the train arriving at Albany at 7:22. The Berkshire express for Pittsfield will leave Boston at 2:25 p. m. The night express from New York to Boston will leave New York at 11:45 p. m., arriving at Boston at 7:05 a. m. The morning local from Albany to Boston will leave Pittsfield at 9:07 a. m., running a few minutes earlier than last winter's schedule.

Some changes affecting the New-tons are noted. The train that left Boston at 1:45 p. m. for Riverside and way stations, and left Newtonville at 2:07 will continue to leave Boston at 1:45 but will leave Newtonville at 2:10 p. m., running three to five minutes later on the main line to Riverside and on the Highland circuit. The train now leaving Boston at 5:40 p. m. for Riverside will leave at 7 p. m., arriving at Riverside at 7:33. The local train now leaving Riverside for Boston at 6:18 a. m. will leave Riverside at 7:13 a. m., arriving at Boston at 7:45.

On the Boston & Maine there are but few changes except the removal of distinctly vacation-time trains.

### SEAL OF TOWN FOR CRUISER MARBLEHEAD

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Sept. 27.—This ancient seaport, once the home of many ships, will have its town seal carried on the seas by the naval vessel which bears its name. At the request of the commander of the new scout cruiser Marblehead, John G. Stevens, chairman of the board of selectmen, has forwarded to him a cut of the seal to be reproduced on all stationery used on board the vessel. The commander also has asked for a town flag to be displayed on the Marblehead.

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of Every Description  
Cleaned, Blocked and Retrimmed  
**HAND, the HATTER**  
44 La Grange Street, Boston  
Rear of Hotel Touraine

**Brookline**  
33 Brookfield St., Boston  
**Tailor** Best of Tailoring  
Sporting Garments

## STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS GAIN 19,000 NEW MEMBERS

From October, 1923, to June, 1924, Assets Increase \$30,000,000 and New Shares 370,000

Joshua B. Merrill of Salem was elected president of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League at the concluding session of its thirty-sixth annual convention at the Hotel Somerset today. Mr. Merrill is treasurer of the Roger Conant Co-operative Bank of Salem. He will succeed Ernest A. Hale of Boston.

Other officers elected at today's meeting include John W. Pershley, treasurer of the Co-operative Bank of Fitchburg, vice-president; Roy M. Howe, treasurer of the Co-operative Bank of Peabody, auditor; and Herbert F. Taylor, Jr., treasurer of the Boston Co-operative Bank, secretary. The latter, succeeding himself, Earle F. Caswell of Waltham and Harry R. King of Springfield were named to the board of directors for three years.

**To Attend National Parley**  
The decision was reached to send six delegates to the United States League meeting in Kansas City next fall in addition to the three ex-officio representatives, the president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer. The co-operative banks of Newton, Milton, Somerville, Haverhill, Westfield, and Chelsea were selected to appoint the delegates.

Eight banks were admitted into the league. They are Central Square of Cambridge, Chicopee Falls, Framingham, Groveland, Sandwich, Shawsheen, South End, and West Medford. Further expansion is expected during the coming year.

Mr. Taylor, in his secretary's report, noted that the co-operative banks of the State increased their membership from October, 1923, to June, 1924, by 19,000 new members, gained \$70,000 in new shares, and increased assets \$30,000,000, or 11 per cent. He said that the increase for the fiscal year ending in October should exceed \$45,000,000. He added: "The secretary of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations reports that there are 10,744 associations with 7,202,580 members and assets aggregating nearly \$4,000,000,000. He further states that, based on figures obtained from states which compile the amount of mortgage loans made annually on mortgage security, it is estimated that the total amount of loans made by the mortgage industry in 1923 aggregated \$1,250,000,000. Assuming that the average loan was about \$3500, these associations

## HARVARD STUDENTS NOW NUMBER 6812

Registration Shows Gain of  
367 Over Last Year

Complete enrollment figures for Harvard University for the first four days of registration after the opening were made available this afternoon and show an increased attendance of 367 students over last year at a corresponding time, the figures being, 6812 in 1924, 6445 last year and 6077 in 1922. The present figures include all departments of the University. Of this the College has 3025 now enrolled, compared with 2913 in 1923. In only two University schools is enrollment less than in 1923. The exceptions are the Landscape Architecture and Theological School, the figures being, respectively, 27 and 57 in 1924, and 39 and 73 in 1923.

In the college the number of transfers from other institutions to Harvard has grown from 83 in 1923 to 101 this year. Other figures follow: Freshmen (1924), 950; (1923), 936; sophomores, 771 and 728; juniors, 690 and 711; seniors, 554 and 474; unclassified, 55 and 64; special, 28 and 41; Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, 702 and 632; architecture, 12 and 38; landscape architecture, 27 and 39; Bussey Institute, 20 and 14; business, 600 and 519; education, 175 and 170; theological, 57 and 73; law, 1169 and 1055; engineering, 254 and 250.

A Lawrence Lowell, president, has addressed an open letter to the members of the teaching and administrative staff, explaining that the Milton fund for research, annual income of \$50,000, is free for use, and that the corporation would be glad to hear from those men desiring to make investigations. The requests must be made before Dec. 1.

**CRITTENTON LEAGUE BAZAAR**  
A two-day bazaar to raise funds for the home of the Florence Crittenton League of Compassion will be held at the Copley-Plaza Nov. 19 and 20, according to plans formulated at a meeting of the executive board yesterday.

**Start Saving Today**  
Interest Begins Oct. 1  
North End Savings Bank  
Over 45 Years at This Address  
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A Real Good  
Tan Leather Driving Glove  
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\$1.00 pair  
Gray with black back, also buck color  
EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

**McPherson's**  
The First Glove Store in Boston  
71-73 Hanover St., Opp. Portland St.  
MAIL ORDERS P. P. EXTRA

**EDISON LIGHT OF BOSTON**

## EVENING SCHOOL WORK EXTENDED

Additional Subjects and  
Longer Term Among  
Boston Changes

Chief among several innovations in the offerings of Boston's evening schools, which open for the year on Monday, is a change in the character of the Central Evening High School.

Previously making a feature of commercial subjects, it is now offering a greater choice of academic subjects. In courses and graduation requirements the school will be organized this year on a basis as nearly as possible comparable to the regular day high schools.

The term has been extended to the last of May and 36 points will be required for a diploma instead of 24. Thus the youth leaving school before graduation from the high school can earn a diploma of practically equal value by attending the evening high school. Owing to the demand for commercial subjects that has not been possible for several years, a new elementary school is to be opened in the Everett School building on Northampton Street.

Additional opportunities for training in the theory and practice of trades are offered men in the evening branches of the Boston Trade School established in different parts of the city. Adding nothing new to the curriculum as a whole, additional classes will be opened in the branches as they seem to be needed. Last year's total registration at evening schools of 15,017 is expected to be much under this year's total. Sessions at all schools will be held on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, from 7:30 to 5:30 p. m. The schools are free to residents of Boston with no expense for tuition, books or supplies.

Schools will be opened as follows: Brighton High Central (in the English High Building), Charlestown, Dorchester, East Boston Girls, Hyde Park, Roxbury, and South Boston high schools; elementary schools at the Bigelow Bowdoin (for women and girls), Brighton (high school building), Christopher Columbus (women and girls), Comins, Dearborn, Edward Everett, Everett, Elliot (men and boys), Franklin, Frederick W. Lincoln, Hyde Park (high school building), John A. Andrew, Lewis, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Phillips Brooks, Roger Wilcott, Samuel Adams, Theodore Lyman, Theodore Roosevelt, Washington, Washington Irving, Trade School and branches, Boston Trade School; Brighton branch (high school building), Central branch (Mechanic Arts High School Building), East Boston branch (high school building), Hyde Park branch (high school building).

## BIRD SANCTUARY AREA IS INCREASED

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 27 (Special).—Nature-lovers in Androscoggin County are rejoiced at the gift of 50 additional acres for the bird sanctuary at Thorncroft in Lewiston, where a total of 100 acres, mostly wooded, is a testimonial to the interest of Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Williams Anthony of New York and Miss Kate Anthony of Auburn in the work of the State Bird Club of Lewiston and Auburn. The original gift at Thorncroft was made three years ago. Frequent pilgrimages are made to this sanctuary to study bird life and the youth of the two cities are being taught its significance.

**REAR ADMIRAL EARLE NAMED**  
WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 27.—Worcester Polytechnic Institute trustees voted unanimously yesterday to offer the presidency of the institution to Rear Admiral Ralph Earle to succeed Dr. Ira N. Hollis, who offered his resignation two years ago to take effect on the choice of a successor.

**M. A. C. PROFESSOR NAMED**  
AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 27.—Wilbur S. Thies, a Michigan Agricultural College graduate, has been appointed assistant extension professor of pomology at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He was announced yesterday. He will succeed Frederick E. Cole, resigned.

**GRACE W. RIPLEY**  
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**Tomorrow**  
SET your clock back  
an hour. Then  
come the days of early  
twilight, and the long,  
comfortable evenings  
at home.

**Comfort in a new  
two-bar pump**  
It is the "Relief" a combination last, wide across the tread and narrower in the heel. In soft black kid \$8.50

**Walk-Over Shops**  
A. H. Howe & Sons  
170 Tremont St. Boston 378 Washington St.  
2359 Washington St. Roxbury

## Every Boston Motorist Invited to Participate in "Brake Week"

Decelerometer, New Device, to Be Used in Campaign  
Launched to Protect Drivers and Public

Next week will be Brake Week. There have been New England weeks, paint-up weeks and all kinds of weeks set apart for concentrated devotion to the common weal. Brake Week is a new one. Here are the highlights.

The Boston Motor Club, a civic, nonprofit-making organization, affiliated with the American Automobile Association, has arranged, in co-operation with state and city officials, to test the brakes of all motor vehicles in this city with the decelerometer, a new device invented for this purpose.

**Tests on Newbury Street**  
The first tests will be made in Newbury Street, from Exeter to Fairfield streets, commencing at 9 o'clock Monday morning. Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, and a squad of inspectors will be on hand with eight decelerometers. It will require about three minutes to test the brakes of a machine and those that pass the tests will receive an official sticker which will be placed on the car attesting the fact that their brakes are in good condition. Special traffic officers have been assigned for this duty by the police department, which is co-operating in the campaign.

According to an officer of the Boston Motor Club one of the features of Brake Week is that motorists are "invited" to have their brakes tested, the hope being that they, and especially individuals and concerns operating trucks, will manifest the proper interest in the safe and lawful use of the highways. The main idea behind this is that the motorist may be gently led to recognize and accept his responsibility, whereas compulsory testing might arouse antagonism that would slow up the work. The club has faith in the motorist and believes him fundamentally law-abiding.

**Compulsory Inspection Possible**  
Nevertheless, if the motorist public proves to be apathetic in this important matter, the decelerometer will go to them instead of their coming to the decelerometer. In other words, there is going to be a Brake Week and if, on the first day of the tests, the business of testing is negligible, Mr. Goodwin and his inspectors will set forth on a campaign of random and compulsory inspection.

**HIGHER FREIGHT RATE  
ON ICE IS PROTESTED**

**Maine Company Says It Will  
Raise Cost to Consumer**

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 27 (Special).—The Maine Central Railroad's increase in the freight rate on ice from 70 to 90 cents a ton is the subject of a protest by the Portland-Schoos Neck Ice Company, which ships 32,000 tons from Schoos Lake to Portland, to the Maine Public Utilities Commission. Percy F. Tobie, president of the ice company, says: "Although the freight rate was increased from 70 to 90 cents a ton, an increase of 30 per cent, we did not feel like passing this increased cost to the consumer. The rate of shipping is high enough in Portland today. We did not want to make the customer absorb this increased cost. It could be helped so the company stood for the increase and if the Commission decides that the rate must stand, the company will swallow its loss for this year."

But of course, it will not be able to do this next year. It must pass on the cost to the consumer. This will be a great burden to the people of Portland. Their cost of ice should not be increased. Mr. Tobie says he is compelled to try to find some other source of ice supply for Portland, if the increased freight rate is permitted to stand. He also says that increasing of the cost of ice in Portland, because of increased freight rates, will result in developing the artificial ice business, and occasion loss of employment to many people in Portland and around Schoos Lake.

**LARGE CARGO FOR TROPICS**  
One of the largest cargoes ever consigned from Boston to the tropics was carried out of the harbor today aboard the United Fruit Company steamer San Benito, bound for Havana and Port Limon. It included 11,000 bags of potatoes (the largest shipment out of Boston so far this season), 500 rolls of newspaper for Cuban newspapers, 1000 bundles of papers and one carload of maple lumber, to be used by Cuban shoe manufacturers in fashionable heels for women's shoes. Seven Boston people were aboard as passengers.

**Fall Millinery**  
See the Exclusive  
at the  
**MARY LIGHTFOOT SHOP**  
Madison and Cleveland — Crosstown  
MEMPHIS, TENN.  
Reasonable Prices  
Hats Made to Order and Remodeled

**It Does Make a Difference  
Where You Eat**  
**THE GEORGIAN CATERERS**  
256 Huntington Avenue  
142 Massachusetts Avenue  
Boylston Street at Washington  
4 Brattle Square, Quincy House  
BOSTON  
In Cambridge at 22 Dunster Street

**Walk-Over**  
Comfort in a new  
two-bar pump

**McPherson's Values**  
A Real Good  
Tan Leather Driving Glove  
\$1.00 pair  
A Duplex Fabric Glove  
\$1.00 pair  
Gray with black back, also buck color  
EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

**McPherson's**  
The First Glove Store in Boston  
71-73 Hanover St., Opp. Portland St.  
MAIL ORDERS P. P. EXTRA

**Tomorrow**  
SET your clock back  
an hour. Then  
come the days of early  
twilight, and the long,  
comfortable evenings  
at home.

**Comfort in a new  
two-bar pump**  
It is the "Relief" a combination last, wide across the tread and narrower in the heel. In soft black kid \$8.50

**Walk-Over Shops**  
A. H. Howe & Sons  
170 Tremont St. Boston 378 Washington St.  
2359 Washington St. Roxbury

## YALE Y. M. C. A. TO FIGHT LIQUOR

Student Governing Board  
Pledged to Strict Dry-  
Law Enforcement

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 26.—The Yale Young Men's Christian Association has pledged itself to a campaign against liquor drinking and the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment at Yale University. Emphasis for the coming term is to be placed upon the following program, to the support of which every member of the student governing boards is pledged.

The Eighteenth Amendment as a national law and as a university regulation, stressed by President Angell, shall be strictly enforced on the Yale campus.

The honor system shall be carried out in spirit as well as in name, both in the classroom and the chapel.

Every possible effort shall be made to aid the university religious council in making a success of the daily and Sunday chapel service.

In view of the fact that election day is approaching, civic responsibility shall be emphasized among the undergraduates.

Efforts will be made to check the use of liquor at the time of the big football games and during the fraternity season.

## GOVERNOR FLYNN TO RUN FOR SENATE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 27.—Gov. William S. Flynn today announced himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States senator at the convention to be held next Tuesday. At the same time he declared that he would not again be a candidate for the governorship. Almost simultaneously with the action of the Governor came the announcements of Lieut.-Gov. Felix A. Toupin and Senator Robert A. Quinn as candidates for the Democratic nominations for governor and lieutenant-governor, respectively.

The entrance of Governor Flynn into the senatorial race means a three-cornered fight at the outset, which is likely to settle down after a few ballots to a contest between Governor Flynn and Mayor Joseph H. Gainer. George F. O'Shaunessy, who is also a candidate, is expected to throw his strength to Governor Flynn after the first few ballots.

## STEAMSHIP SCHEDULE SHIFTS

With the termination of Daylight Saving Time the following schedules on the various lines of the Eastern Steamship Company from Boston, commencing tomorrow, will be in effect: Boston and New York Line, between Boston and New York, via the Cape Cod Canal, leaves north side of India Wharf daily except Sundays at 5 p. m.; Bangor Line to Rockland and Bangor, leaves from Rockland, with connection at Rockland for Bar Harbor, Bluehill and intermediate landings, leave from south side of India Wharf daily except Sundays at 5 p. m.; Portland Line leaves Central Wharf for Portland Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 p. m.; International Line to Eastport, Lubec, Me., and St. John, N. B., leaves Central Wharf on Mondays and Fridays at 10 a. m. Steamers of the Boston & Yarmouth Steamship Company leave Central Wharf for Yarmouth, N. S., on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 1 p. m.

## CATTLE PULLING DECLARED CRUEL

Strength Tests Common at  
Country Fairs Protested  
by Governor Baxter

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 27 (Special).—Abolishment of weight pulling contests by cattle at country fairs is urged by Gov. Percival P. Baxter in a statement protesting against an exhibition recently held at Monmouth. The Governor holds that these contests are "cruel and unfair to patient, hard-working horses and oxen," and continues:

"These patient servants of man are willing to work for him until they grow old and become useless, but why should they be abused just for the sake of gratifying a few thoughtless and oftentimes ignorant spectators?"

"I believe that the State should withhold the stipend from any fair that allows these contests, and I am communicating with our Committee on Agriculture, asking him to look into the Monmouth case and to see that that fair gets no money from the State if cruelty was indulged in."

"If I were to be Governor another two years, I would make it a point to ask the notice of the officials. These pulling contests, but I propose to make a test case of the Monmouth fair. Moreover, I hereafter shall make it a point to ask the officials where these contests are a part of the program."

"The State sends humane agents to most of the fairs and does what it can to mitigate the evils of the pulling contests, but oftentimes these escape the notice of the officials. Certainly, it ought not to be necessary for the State to have officers on hand to prohibit public exhibitions of deliberate cruelty to animals. If fair managers will think this over, they some day will see it in its true light."

## LOWELL'S ZONING PLAN NEARLY READY

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 27 (Special).—It is expected that Lowell's new city zoning ordinance now being drawn for the planning board by Arthur C. Conroy, of Cambridge, will be available for presentation to the city council within two months.

At a meeting of the board held this week considerable time was devoted to going through a list of industries which it is proposed to exclude from locating in certain sections of the city. The board will meet with City Planner Conroy on Oct. 2 for further consultation.

## BAZAAR AID ASKED

Friends and members of the Medical Liberty League residing in the Back Bay or Chestnut Hill district have been appealed to by the general committee in charge of the Christmas bazaar to be held in the Copley-Plaza Nov. 24 and 25 to co-operate with the committee in charge of the Metropolitan booth by donating materials or money, attending the sewing parties or by making articles at home. Mrs. Walter H. Jenney, 145 Algonquin Road, Chestnut Hill, is chairman of the committee in charge of that district.

**Jordan Marsh  
Company**

All Charge Purchases made during the balance of this month will be entered on the October bill rendered Nov. 1.

**L. P. Hollander Company**  
Est. 1848

**Attractive Showing  
in  
New Fall Wraps**

VERY effective in Broadtail Cloth, Fawn-skin, Jammuna, Kashmir, Benara, Cotile and other fabrics.

Trimmed with such furs as Beaver, Foxes, Squirrels (Viatic, Brown and Gray), Jap Fox, Mink, Fitch (Stone Marten). Particularly chic, as you will see. You are invited to inspect them. (Second Floor.)

**Sport Coats**  
In plaids and mixtures that take a prominent place in the mode of this season's models.  
For Autumn and Country Use  
Reasonably Priced (Second Floor)

**The Blouse Dept.**  
EMPHASIZING the Tunic Blouse so necessary to complete the Costume Suit. Imported models and adaptations, the inspirations of our own workrooms.

New overblouses in Crepe Satin, Crepe de Chine, in printed, embroidered and plain materials. They are cheerful, smart productions, moderately priced. (Second Floor.)

202 to 216 Boylston Street, Boston  
Fifth Avenue, New York  
PARIS



**Embroidered  
Shawls**

FOR the Theater or the Dance there is no smarter wrap than the embroidered shawl thrown over the shoulder. We have just received a lovely new collection of these Shawls with gorgeously embroidered borders and edged with hand-knotted fringe. Black, gold, and white grounds with colored embroidery.

**35.00**

**ALLOVER Embroidered Shawls**, like the one sketched, are edged with hand-knotted fringe. White grounds with colored embroidery. Black grounds with white embroidery and white grounds with black embroidery.

**65.00 and 75.00**



## EVACUATION OF RUHR FAVORS FRANCO-GERMAN TRADE PACT

Assurance of Peace Renders Possible Powerful  
International Economic Combination

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Sept. 16 (Special Correspondence)—The possibility of a Franco-German industrial combination is undoubtedly brought very much nearer by the French decision to abandon the Ruhr policy. It is possible that the Comité des Forges wished to take advantage of the pressure which was being put upon Germany to obtain a better bargain with the German industrialists. But the method was a bad one; the German industrialists held out. It is the prospect of peace that brings an economic agreement in sight.

If once the Comité des Forges and the German industrialists were to join forces they would indeed constitute a formidable economic power on the Continent. There is no reason to suppose that the negotiations which are now in progress—and for that matter have been in progress since 1920—will result in failure. The chances are, on the contrary, that sooner or later the two sides will strike a bargain.

Such a bargain will have the most far-reaching consequences. The British are naturally somewhat alarmed at the suggestion of a Franco-German alliance of this kind. It appears to me to be inevitable, unless the alternative of continued hostilities between the two countries is accepted.

The problem of a Franco-German accord is, of course, not exclusively the problem of the union of Ruhr coal and coke and Lorraine iron ore. It is well known that the Radicals in France have for many years advocated an agreement; in fact, one of the chief charges against M. Caillaux was that he worked for such an end. The moment was not ripe, but today there appears to be a complete change of sentiment, and the difficulties which will arise will be difficulties on the German side.

Logically, the French are bound to make an economic arrangement with Germany, which will be altogether distinct from a reparations settlement, and which may help to brush aside the question of reparations.

Germany a Market for Alsace

The truth is that the only outlet for Alsace-Lorraine production is Germany. Were Germany to put up customs barriers against Alsace-Lorraine the recovered provinces would be placed at a disadvantage. They were, as former provinces of Germany, developed in such a manner that they depend upon Germany not only for markets but for assistance in the manufacture of their goods.

So far as governments are concerned, there must be, then, a customs agreement. They must come to terms about tariffs. But so far as the proprietors and manufacturers are concerned, there must in the nature of things be an early arrangement, particularly in respect of potash, textiles, and iron.

The potash arrangement has, it will be observed, already been made. Germany formerly held what amounted almost to a world monopoly of potash, but part of the German potash was taken away by the Peace Treaty. France came into possession of the potash of Alsace. France, therefore, could break the monopoly in this commodity. France could compete with Germany in the

United States and other markets. Therefore the alternatives were competition which might be disastrous both to France and to Germany or a bargain.

The basis of an agreement was quickly reached, and France and Germany have now determined the proportions in which they are to sell potash on the American market. They are to fix the prices together. In exactly the same way the textile trades and the dye-stuff trades must reach an accord. The textile trades are largely dependent upon German dye-stuffs, and they have to cross and re-cross what is now the Franco-German frontier in order to be treated and finished. There must ultimately be some kind of partnership.

French Change Trade Methods

But the chief partnership is, after all, the prospective partnership between the French and German iron and coal magnates. The French have, as has been shown, changed their business conceptions completely; they have co-ordinated their enterprises and have even reached out along the Danube. They have bought up collieries and blast furnaces in Austria, in Upper Silesia, in Poland, in Czechoslovakia and in many other countries; but they cannot afford to fight with Germany.

The recovery of Alsace-Lorraine would not be an advantage but would be a handicap to France were there not some agreement with Germany. The Lorraine industry is helpless without the assistance of Westphalia. The Ruhr is to some extent dependent upon Lorraine; but it can, if necessary, do without Lorraine. The Germans have discovered that they can obtain iron ore from Scandinavia and from Spain. But Lorraine cannot export the low grade iron ore known as "minette" to be worked in other countries advantageously.

From the British point of view it is sometimes contended that a consortium which included Lorraine and the Ruhr would only mean a reversion to pre-war conditions. This, however, is not quite true. Before the war Lorraine was certainly included in the German Empire and worked in close association with the Ruhr, but the proposed consortium intends to obtain control not only of Lorraine and the Ruhr, but of Briey and Longwy and other French mines and factories, besides the mines and factories of central European countries. The trust which may come into existence will be much more powerful than anything which existed before the war.

If the Franco-German consortium is founded, it will have the practical monopoly of Continental production. There will be an immense stimulus to industry; there will be a development of industrial science; the combination will enjoy a domination which no other group has yet enjoyed.

It is this economic question which may prove to be by far the most important of the European questions—more important than reparations. It conditions, to some extent, the question of security, for if the interests of France and Germany are thus interlocked it is possible that both sides will abandon the idea of warfare. Too much attention cannot, therefore, be paid to the economic prospects.

## ANGLO-SOVIET TREATIES MAY OUST BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Commendation and Condemnation Expressed  
With Vigor by Friends and Opponents

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Opinion is strongly divided in business circles here over the question of the Anglo-Soviet treaties, on the fate of which depends also the fate of the present British Government. The Association of British Creditors of Russia roundly condemns them, while the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce commends them, in almost equally vigorous terms. Similarly contradictory utterances could be quoted from the mouths of individual business men.

While there are two treaties—general treaty and a treaty of commerce and navigation—controversy is practically confined to Chapter III of the general treaty, entitled "Claims and Loans." This consists of eight articles, constituting, in the words of the last of them, "a single and indivisible unit." It is proposed that when both sides have carried out the various provisions of the chapter, a second general treaty shall be signed, embodying the terms of an agreement between the Soviet Government and the holders of pre-revolution bonds, the amount of compensation to be paid by the Soviet Government in respect of injuries or personal losses suffered by British nationals, and lastly, an agreed settlement between the two governments of property claims other than those settled directly between the original owners and the Soviet Government.

Effect of Signature

"Upon the signature of this second treaty (and not before) His Britannic Majesty's Government will (by Article XII of the first treaty) recommend Parliament to enable them to guarantee the interest and sinking fund of a loan to be issued by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The amount, terms, and conditions of the said loan and the purposes to which it shall be applied shall be defined in the treaty provided for in Article II (i. e., the second treaty already referred to), which will not come into force until the necessary parliamentary authority for the guarantee of the said loan has been given."

The critics of the first general treaty say that as Parliament should, under no circumstances, make a loan to Russia, any reference in the treaty to a subsequent loan is dishonest. The supporters of the first treaty, on the other hand, being ready to make a loan to Russia under certain conditions, say that it will be time

enough to refuse to guarantee the loan if Parliament finds the measure of restitution offered by Russia inadequate or disapproves of the terms of the loan. In that case the Government could refuse to sign, or Parliament to ratify, the second treaty, whereupon the first treaty would at once become a dead letter, is so far as "Claims and Loans" is concerned.

If the first general treaty were ratified and afterward part of it rendered inoperative in the manner just described, the remaining sections of the treaty would presumably remain in force. These are concerned with Tsarist treaties, fisheries, and an affirmation of the pacific intentions of the two governments.

British Financial Liability

The only financial liability the British Government would assume as against the admissions of liability by the Soviet, is the contingent liability to guarantee the interest and sinking fund of a loan, and the further contingent liability to discuss at some future date claims advanced by the Soviet Government on the ground of intervention, for the handing over of gold previously entrusted to the British Government by the former Russian Government. Against these may be set off the British claims for repayment of war debts. The British Government would also recognize "that the financial and economic position of the Union renders impracticable the full satisfaction of the claims of the holders of pre-revolution bonds."

British traders wishing to carry on business in Russia would either have to form "mixed companies" in which the Soviet Government owned a large proportion of the shares, or apply for import and export licenses which are issued only for short periods and are liable to be revoked without previous warning.

The manner of settling the claims, for which the Soviet Government admits at least partial liability under the first general treaty will be cleared up when the treaty is debated in Parliament in October.

Whether the Labor Party intends to make this treaty a "major issue" which will entail a dissolution if they are defeated on it, whether the Liberal Party will vote for or against the treaty or abstain from voting, are vital questions of current British politics which are not expected to be settled until the debate in Parliament at the commencement of the forthcoming session.

# B. Altman & Co.

The Central Shopping Location

Thirty-fourth Street

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

## A Convenient Rendezvous of Fashions

**T**HE Store of B. Altman & Co. is ideally situated for discriminating shoppers and is the right-apparel center for the Younger Set. Its accessibility is hardly to be equalled

It commands the main thoroughfares of local transit, and, as well, the great arteries of transportation typified in the largest terminals of railroad and steamship travel. The residents of the City and the suburbs and those transients in the mart who come from appreciable distances are enabled to make purchases alike for themselves, their families and their homes, with well-nigh enviable ease and convenience

## Unfolding Exceptional Offerings for Monday

As delightful a surprise as an unexpected  
but, nevertheless, appropriate gift

### The Tunic Frock

(of Charmeen)

specially priced at \$52.50

Modern in every slight detail of line, cut, material and stitching of tailored strappings, yet with a touch of ancient splendor reflected in its Cirié-finish cloth of gold collar and gauntlet cuffs, trimmed at the edges with narrow braid of Bohemian coloring, and antique-finish metal buttons of filigree workmanship.

The model is shown in Lebanon green,  
in rust and Java brown.

(Third Floor)

Those who travel southward early and  
those who appreciate the unusual, will  
revel at the display of

### Knitted Suits & Dresses

(Imported)

incomparable values at \$75.00

Handsome embroidery of many harmonious colors ornaments collars and cuffs and, in some cases, entire coats and jumpers.

The large assortment shown by B. Altman & Co. is apparent in the number of shades of blue, green, tan, gold, brown and others, as well as black and white, singly or in combination.

(Third Floor)

The Younger Set, ever alert for something  
new, will be more than pleased with

### Trimmed Hats

(of Satin and Felt)

specially priced at \$8.50

Tri-corners, directaires and helmets are among the many smart tailored styles, ostrich and ribbon trimmed.

The brims are of lustrous satin, the crowns of a fine grade felt. Black is combined with white or with wood brown, and again it holds undisputed sway, alone.

(Second Floor)

The time has come to think of many things  
—none more important than

### Warm Coats & Wraps

(for Women)

particularly attractive models priced at

\$100.00 & 135.00

Lavishly trimmed with collars and deep cuffs of Japanese mink, Russian squirrel, taupe fox and other luxurious furs.

Models are shown in all the new, closely-shorn suede-finish materials. More popular than any others, perhaps, is Cuir de Laine in Autumn colors. The linings are of Kasha cloth of contrasting color, and of plain or brocaded crepe and satin.

(Third Floor)







## EARLY BEAUTY AND DIGNITY RESTORED TO FANEUIL HALL

"Cradle of American Liberty" Repaired and  
Renovated at Total Cost of \$315,000

With the work of restoration virtually completed, Faneuil Hall, the "Cradle of American Liberty," now stands as at first in simple dignity and beauty, the soft mellow red of the bricks admirably set off by the cream trimming of its woodwork, while the fresh gliding of the dome on the old belfry, with its copper sheathing and grasshopper weathervane, gleams brilliantly where before the dome was darkened with the green-black of corroded, smoke-stained copper.

The most striking result, to the casual observer, is the restoration of the exterior. Here the many coats of unsightly yellow paint obscuring the brick walls have been removed by the sand-blast method, crumbling bricks have been replaced by others specially made to match the original, and the whole of the brickwork has been repainted and waterproofed. The window-frames and casings have been restored, new casings and frames being called for in many cases, and painted white.

**Famous Features Preserved.**  
For the rest of the exterior, crumbling stonework has been replaced, the old dilapidated canopy of wood and canvas has been torn away to make room for the new canopy of steel and concrete construction.

The dome, with its grasshopper weather vane of sheet copper, is the work of Shem Drowne, made famous by Nathaniel Hawthorne's story, "Drowne's Wooden Image," one of the "Twice-Told Tales."

A great number of small repairs and changes have been made, new footings have been put in, waterproofing and fireproofing carried throughout the building, and the interior has been redecorated. Paintings have been renovated, and many other bits of repair work have been done, at an expense to the city of approximately \$238,000, the total of the contracts awarded to A. Piotti, chief contractor, being \$285,954. The total cost of the renovation will be about \$315,000.

With the hall, the market has been floored with concrete, new refrigerating equipment has been installed, overhead sprinklers have been put in, the market and basement floor slabs have been waterproofed, and general renovation has been completed. Work on the market floor was carried on one side at a time, and with the completion of the work on the second side, the tenants will return to their former stands. There was some sentiment at the time the restoration was begun in favor of removing the market from the lower floor of the hall and turning the entire building into a historical museum, but this was abandoned when examination of the terms of gift showed that Peter Faneuil, builder and donor of the hall, had stipulated in 1742 that the hall should always be used as a market and a place of public meeting. So, as the donor wished, the hall will remain.

## The Ruralist and His Problems

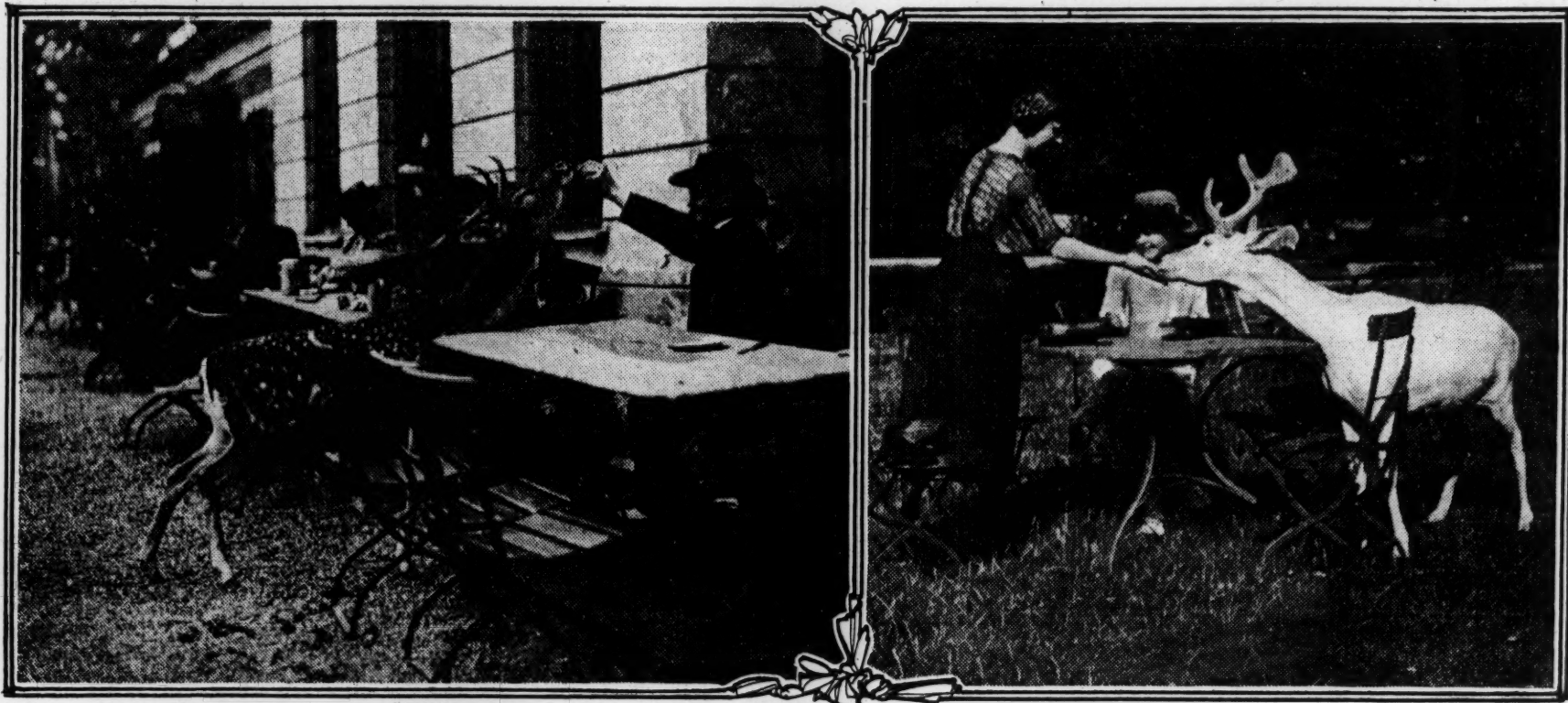
THE Kansas Agricultural College has out a 24-page catalogue of "Radio Extension Courses." The college is giving a good deal of publicity to this new "college of the air." At first glance the plan may sound fantastic or superficial as a scheme of education. But as Kansas proposes to use the radio, it is not merely to radiate intermittent waves of instruction. What they are doing out there is to use radio, apparently, to give directness and regularity to the correspondence course in agriculture, so-called, which has been long been a department of the extension service of many agricultural colleges. Each of the radio courses, so-called, includes a weekly lecture by radio, and a prescribed reading in books that are the backbone of the course. It should be noted also that the lecture is mailed to the student after it is broadcast. What it amounts to is that correspondence course work in Kansas will be immensely stimulated by an innovation of method; and that the work once started will be accelerated by this weekly lecture by radio. The instructor's voice over the air from Manhattan.

Along with this announcement from Kansas is to be taken the report of the United States Department of Agriculture that 370,000 farmers now have radio receiving sets, almost three times as many as had such apparatus a year ago. Perhaps the radio lecture will provide the contact needed to "put over" correspondence course work. For a dozen or more years some of the agricultural colleges, and more recently the other departments of State universities, have been seeking to carry out the college class room to the home by mailed courses. Interested instructors have done an astounding amount of work to put their full collegiate courses into pamphlet form for the use of hundreds of students who never see the colleges have done a vast amount of promotional work for these popularized correspondence courses, for which the fees have always been nominal. If indeed any charge has been made. Thousands of adults who have been denied college life have enrolled for home study. But almost invariably the proportion of "comple-

**Visitors**  
at the  
**Petroleum Exposition**  
Tulsa, Oklahoma,  
Oct. 2-11, are cordially invited to  
**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BOOTH**

186 Canal Street BOSTON, MASS.

## Courtiers Have Deserted Nymphenburg, But the Deer Find Better Friends



**Munich Special Correspondence**  
A VISIT to Nymphenburg Park is one of the favorite excursions of the Munich working class. The park, which is taking the air with its wife and children on any fine Sunday or holiday; usually the parents come to rest at the tables of the hotel, but the children tumble about under the trees.

In the eighteenth century this was the playground of the court. The rambling chateau of Nymphenburg is the landmark left in Munich by the French elegance of the day. The language of Versailles and Sanssouci was literally one and the same as that of the Court of St. James's, and their whole culture was based on the common foundation of good taste and the divine right of kings. So it happens that one can look down the canal at Nymphenburg and fancy oneself at Hampton Court, or watch

the swans swimming about the lake as disdainfully as they do at Chantilly or St. Germain. The "Amalienburg"—that jewel of Rococo architecture—belongs to the same world as the Trianon, the world of Watteau and the world which danced through life to the tune of the minuet, careless of the cloud that was to burst at the Bastille.

An echo of the glory that Max Emanuel of Bavaria and his successors planned for Nymphenburg remains in the Deer Park, the Richmond Park of Munich. Guide books give the Park a sentence and even many of the residents of Munich are ignorant of it. An avenue lined by oaks and chestnuts, that have witnessed the rise and fall of dynasties, runs through the park. At the Nymphenburg gates stands an old, low-roofed hostelry.

Deer graze on the springy turf, so tame that they will leave their pasture and come to nibble from the

hands of visitors as they sit at table. These graceful, timorous creatures are almost the only denizens of the Munich population that have survived unharmed the lean years of the revolution. For, generally, they have been able to "find" for themselves in the park and the neighboring wood, and some happy hunters have always stepped in to save them from extinction.

Following along lines now in contemplation, it is safe to say that less than two years after the first crossing of the Sahara desert by automobile, a perfectly organized passenger and mail-carrying motor service from the Mediterranean coast to Timbuctoo, will be in full operation. This means that from October of this year to March of next, regularly organized trips will be made with the reliability of train services in any civilized country.

There has been imposed on petrol, benzene and other motor fuels a duty of 45d. per gallon. This duty has been in operation since last June, but until recently has not been noticeably active.

What growers in the middle western part of the United States having not only been very successful in harvesting a big crop, but also selling it for cash at a very good price, are buying motor vehicles of all kinds, not alone for pleasure, but also for farm use. New passenger cars, trucks and tractors are moving readily. In the corn belt, the weather has been against the crops, but it is hoped this will be overcome before the cash market breaks the wrong way. The eastern market is showing signs of increasing strength, and used cars are selling much better than last month.

A novel motor house has been designed by an English engineer for small cars. The house is semi-circular in form when closed, but when access to the car is required, one half of the house is hinged over on the other. The house can be constructed of light metal, on the simplest form of frame work, or as there are no windows, doors, or ordinary type roof, the cost

must have their driving licenses vised at the Directorate of Public Works of the Great Lebanon (automobile section). The usual driver's license must be obtained whenever a driver remains in the country after his visa has expired, at the end of the year.

**Four Wheel Brakes.**  
In France one of the most famous manufacturers of motor cars has adopted four-wheel brakes for every one of its different car types including the 8.5 h. p. which is very popular not only on the Continent, but also in England. One of these cars, which is shown in America at the different shows, and excited much favorable comment. In France these little cars are driven at very high speed over exceedingly bad roads, and consequently the necessity for greatly increased brake power is urgent. It requires no greater pressure to apply the shoes on all four wheels of this little French car than for the ordinary rear-end brakes on the ordinary car. With traffic conditions becoming increasingly difficult in the United States, it is most likely that some of these small cars will make their appearance over here, very shortly.

**Autos on Sahara Desert.**  
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## MOTORISMS

IT IS just 21 years since cargoes of petrol in bulk began to reach Great Britain, though actually the first oil tanker with bulk petrol on board reached England in February, 1902. From the East Indies this tanker had to go around the Cape, for in those days such vessels were not permitted to sail through the Suez Canal. From statistics compiled by the Association of British Motor Manufacturers, the amazing growth in the amount of petrol consumed in Great Britain between 1903 and 1924 can be realized. Whereas, in the former year, the importation was 58,000 tons, it was increased to 342,000 tons in 1924. In 1919, 608,553 tons in 1920, 952,838 tons in 1921, 1,200,081 tons in 1922, while in 1923 it had reached 1,341,564 tons.

The Irish Free State Government has not been so precipitate as the British Government in abandoning the import duties on private motor vehicles. The Finance (No. 2) Act, 1915 (McKenna Duties), and which, of course, at the time extended to the whole of Ireland. By the Irish Free State Finance Act, 1924, (sec. 13), these duties are to be continued until May 1, 1925, and after that date the duties are to be extended to motor vehicle bodies, parts, and accessories, pertaining thereto, used for purposes of trade or husbandry, or as omnibuses. It will be observed that the duty does not extend to the chassis of such commercial vehicles. The method by which the tax will be collected, to cases where complete vehicles are imported comprising both body and chassis, will be by levying the duty first of all upon the complete car, and then repaying such proportion as applies to the chassis and its parts and accessories.

**New Air-Cooled Car.**  
In this year's Austrian Alpine trial, and also in the Polish reliability trial, a small car manufactured in Czechoslovakia performed a very well for a new job. The car has a horizontally-opposed, twin-cylinder, air-cooled engine of 82x100 mm. bore and stroke (1056 c.c.), with forced lubrication and magneto ignition. Air is drawn in through louvers in the bonnet by the shrouded flywheel and blown on to the exhaust ports of the cylinders, and the system proved quite satisfactory under the strenuous conditions of the trial.

The drive is taken through a dry-sump system, and the oil is pumped to the cylinder heads by a side pump. The oil is then returned to the sump by gravity.

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**SHIPPING BOARD  
LISTS SERVICES**  
Outlines Seven Consolidations—General Policy Awaits Naval Plans  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Seven of the new consolidated services of Shipping Board vessels have been announced—with but one consolidation remaining to be made, that of the services from the South Atlantic to Europe. Announcement already has been made of the services to be operated from the North Atlantic to United Kingdom, Baltic and Scandinavian ports.

Disposition was made of the Black Diamond and Cosmopolitan services by giving to the Black Diamond the berths at Antwerp and Rotterdam and the Cosmopolitan the French ports up to Antwerp, while the Mediterranean service has been given to the Export Steamship Company and the South African service to A. H. Bull.

The seven services announced include those from New Orleans and Texas ports to United Kingdom ports; from Gulf ports to the Mediterranean; from New Orleans and Texas ports to Holland and Germany-Scandinavia; Texas ports to France and Belgium; Mobile, Pensacola and Gulfport to ports in United Kingdom and Bordeaux-Hamburg range; Gulf ports to Portugal, Spain and North Africa; and North Atlantic and Gulf ports to the Far East and Dutch Indies.

The deferment of meetings by the President's special committee on the Nation's shipping needs, of which F. V. O'Connor, chairman of the Shipping Board, is chairman, would seem to indicate that no new general policy with reference to the Merchant Marine of the United States would be formulated before election. This theory is corroborated by the fact that the Cabinet members who are on the committee are busy either with departmental matters, as in the case of Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, or with matters pertaining to the campaign.

Co-operation between the Shipping Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the hope that all ports may be placed on an equal competitive basis, is sought in the form of a petition filed with the commission by Julius H. Cohen, counsel for the Port of New York Authority. The petition asks that counsel for the Port of New York Authority be allowed to appear before the liaison committee of the commission and the Shipping Board for the consideration of the so-called port differential cases now pending as brought by the New England, south Atlantic and Gulf ports.

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Men's sizes, 5 1/2 to 14. Widths AAA to H. Women's sizes, 2 1/2 to 11. Widths AAA to EEE.  
For over half a century we've made a specialty of caring for "feet that are hard to fit."  
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Deposits ..... Over \$19,921,000  
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# Boston Restores "Cradle of American Liberty"—Women to Prod Voters to Polls



Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, director of the National League of Women Voters' campaign to "get out the vote," is seen beside one of the league's posters which are being displayed in every section of the United States. The league is playing a leading role this year in the drive to impel everyone so qualified to participate in the Stockholders' Meeting of the United States, Nov. 4.



The "Cradle of American Liberty" again stands in its simple dignity, with its many coats of paint removed, revealing again the original red brick. The complete restoration of historic Faneuil Hall, in Boston, was undertaken recently, at a cost of \$315,000. A plan to displace the markets on the first floor with a museum was silenced when it was found that the terms of Peter Faneuil's gift specified the hall should be used for a market and for public meetings.



Mrs. Genevieve Clark Thompson, daughter of the late Champ Clark, who has agreed to take the stump for John W. Davis during the presidential campaign. Mrs. Thompson comes rightfully by her political faith, and her keen insight into party strategy won for her the assignment of "covering" the memorable 193-ballot convention for a New Orleans newspaper. Each of the three major parties this year is boasting its woman spellbinders.

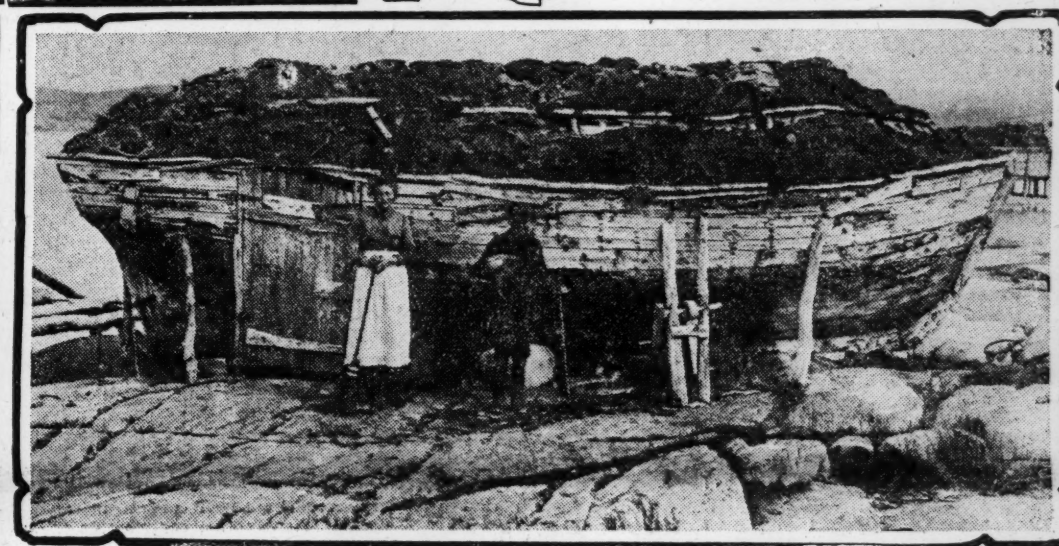


The late summer and early fall is the great season of childhood in Japan. In the pools and lagoons of the parks and along the embankments of streams and canals the barelimbed frolickers are to be seen paddling about in full enjoyment of the water. Old Sol also is usually active at this season, but the little Nipponese, taking up their famous parasols, are not deprived of their joy. One touch of this childlike guilelessness and spontaneous laughter proves once again that all mankind is related in joyousness.

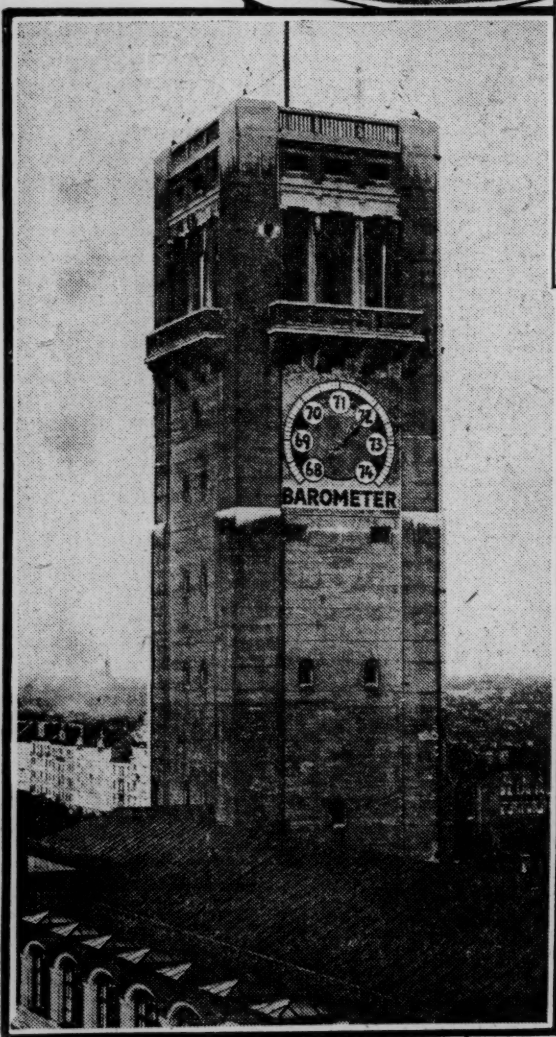
Where Gen. Nelson A. Miles' thoroughbred horses once munched their oats, there the General Federation of Women's Clubs has installed—in stalls—the most novel of cafes. In the photograph are shown Miss Lydia Hafford and Miss Carolyn Boisen occupying the stall where Golden Pebbles once partook of coarser fare.



© HENRY MUELER



This house is literally always in "ship shape." The photograph shows an old fishing boat which had been washed up above high tide at Indian Harbor, Labrador, and which has been taken over and converted into a domicile by a woman and her son. With its sod roof offering gardening possibilities, this humble dwelling may be assured a place well up in the ranks of picturesque homes.



© PUBLISHERS PHOTO SERVICE

The citizen of Munich must know the atmospheric pressure as well as the time, so a giant barometer has been built into the tower of the German Museum. The seven figures on the 48-foot dial are abbreviations standing for mercury tube readings from 680 to 740 millimeters, between which the pressure in this vicinity seems to vary. The belief is that as the huge hand points to the right of 71 good weather ensues.



P. A. PHOTO

Among the hundreds of unusual pieces of apparatus on exhibition at the Radio World's Fair in New York is this mammoth insulator, the largest in the world. It is said to be capable of standing 500,000 watts. An idea of its size may be gained by comparing it with the young man, Cecil Harrison, radio operator, who is shown inspecting it.



The chief manufacturing industry of the Hopi Indians. Although the Hopis are also proficient in blanket weaving, their Navajo brethren are better known for this work. The baskets woven by the Hopi Indians are eagerly sought by tourists passing through Arizona, the work and design frequently being exquisitely conceived. Some of their baskets are woven so closely that they are used for carrying water.

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THIS Christmas, surprise your friends with out-of-the-ordinary greeting cards. Send them something which they will keep and admire—an artistic etching.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Revival in Irish Prosody

WHILE the poetry of Ireland is appraised very highly today by critics in the outside world, it is too often forgotten that the seeds of these flowers of poetry, that seem to have blossomed so suddenly, were sown by the patient hands of past generations.

W. B. Yeats, Douglas Hyde and A. E. (George Russell) are the living founders of the Irish literary renaissance. Yeats set out deliberately to establish a school of national literature, and he founded it on the traditions of a people. Doctor Hyde, working in a different direction, contributed his translations from the Gaelic and recaptured for us the time some of the exquisite delicacy, keen craftsmanship and musical sound which are characteristic of old Irish poetry, and which made it supreme in the art of metrical form. A. E. brought vision and tireless energy to the movement.

These men—had first to battle against the political influence which had overwhelmed both prose and verse in Ireland. "The Davis tradition," they wanted to build up something which could be judged solely as literature. They found that the poets of ancient Ireland had made use of a form whose perfection is paralleled, and that they had avoided the cumbersome, the obvious and the sentimental. They found also that they were poets of nature. Reading old Irish poetry in the original they decided that it had been evolved with painstaking care in the artist's workshop, and so they brought an important outlook to modern Irish verse.

During the eighteenth century the poets had gradually ceased to write in the old forms. They were too severe, too difficult. The new writers—Keating, McGrath, O'Twomey—were freer. Sometimes they were satirical and abusive, but they held fast to the earlier love for the beauties of nature in their scintillating verse. After that period, with a few exquisite exceptions, verse in Ireland fell to the level of political propaganda. The three poets who had fostered the present movement have each given us characteristic verse in the ancient manner. Mr. Yeats, only, has made poems at all equal in metrical form to those of the past; the method is too difficult and too intellectual to be popular with poets. Since these three men put their impress on Irish prosody a younger generation has risen to fame: Padraic Colum, the most New York thought almost wholly Irish in style; Seamus O'Sullivan and James Stephens of Dublin—to mention only three. The latter's verse is often overlooked by a public which delights in his original and fantastic prose. As he has just been awarded the Taitteann gold medal for his novel "Deirdre" published last year, his verse may be neglected that ever. This is unfortunate, for James Stephens' joyous poetry has its own important place in the development of Irish prosody.

Someone on the other side of the world has finely said that during the first decade of the present century Ireland was "a bird sanctuary"; yet

already there arises still another generation, keenly critical and analytical of all its work which has gone before. A generation which says that it will have none of the "Celtic Twilight" in which its parents delighted! Which has even decried the quality as a foreign and alien product, hailing from France and the Himalayas, and has decided that it was a morbid tendency, peculiar to Ireland, but found elsewhere (namely, the poetry of A. E. Housman) at the same date. There are many new names on the roll of Irish poets: R. N. D. Wilson; Austen Clarke, who wrote the poem entitled "The Vengeance of Fionn" which set the critics hopping; H. Stuart, awarded the Young Poet's Prize in America early this year for a slim volume entitled, "We Have Kept the Faith." Within the last month this young man has been crowned with laurel, and awarded another prize, in Dublin. There is a fine, thin flame of genius in all the work of this poet, often blown out by the wind of youth, but persisting and growing stronger. His poetry is not typical of Ireland, and in this he is at opposite poles from one, especially, of his contemporaries, P. J. Higgins, who is the son of a farmer in County Meath, and whose colorful verse will soon make his name known. Higgins is cultivating (and attaining) atmosphere as well as the musical sound of his forerunners, and is one of those who believe that art must go back to the people of hill and glen. He has said:

"I think that our experience of humanity must come from the far west, in verse that comes from the soil, the workshop and the lumber-yard that one meets a people's soul. Our art should be catholic, and come from the whole world."

Senator St. John Gogarty (awarded the Taitteann gold medal for verse) is not in any sense a "popular" poet. His cultured and scholarly work is not essentially original in thought, but he is a master of form, and his diligence has met its reward.

It is evident that the work which is being done in America will have considerable influence over the trend of verse-making in Ireland. The poetry of exaltation is the highest, but the strong and simple things of living are essential to every art, and Americans, who have found a national use for poetry, have created a style which is at once fresh and vigorous. It would seem that the twilight of the passing generation is to youth in Ireland as the smoke of yesterday's fire; their faces are toward the dawn and their heritage is an enviable one. Great wealth of imagery, music and metrical form are theirs by right of inheritance, and Ireland has good hope that they will prove worthy of their forerunners.

## On Puget Sound

The sinking sun is tinting the snow-crowned peaks of the Olympic Mountains as it tints the tip of the Matterhorn, and the dark shadows of the mighty northern pines are lengthening across the placid waters, as we make our way slowly up that wonderful land-locked arm of the Pacific where de Fuca came years ago and bestowed his name. For these are the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, leading into that inland sea of many windings and tributaries and pine-fringed coves which men call Puget Sound, thus memorializing another intrepid seeker-out of unknown lands and waters.

Far in the distance, indeed so far as to tax one's credulity when he learns of the many miles that lie between, towers above the afternoon haze the snow-crowned peaks of the vast northwest, visible for more than one hundred miles. Its snow-crowned summit glows ethereally in the sun's last rays, while the shadows wrap themselves around its base, and alone, in all the somber dignity of some last survivor of a race of Titans, vanquished in their assault upon Olympian heights. Upon plain and town, upon forest and farm and mountain of nobility, rivaling the Jungfrau or Mont Blanc.

This is a land of vastness, of forest depths unmeasured, of richness beyond computation. Here there is "room to turn round, to breathe and be free." Its very vigors has appealed to the adventurous of spirit, to the high of courage and to the broad vision of many lands; and here, some have found a life that amaze and to establish industries that are of import to all the world. For here, tonight, as the darkness falls, there glow red against the sky the furnace flames of the great sawmills which daily take rich toll of the surrounding forests that men in far lands may have roofs to shelter them. Past us as we move slowly across the darkening waters slide silently great ships, piled high with odorous burden, bearing the plunder of the forest to many far-flung ports.

Here, indeed, is the virility of the mountain where the life-giving sea, of the pines and spruces mingles with the salt-sweet breath of the near-by sea. Only yesterday it was a wilderness, the very wild itself, which the giant hand of fate bit at the giant's throat. Its strength is forced into subjection by intelligent power. Now rich meadows touch the water's edge, as on a New England lake; and fair towns nestle by many a bay, and the forest is fringed by bay. On the northern shores the men of Britain have builded a splendid city, and called it after England's queenliest queen; they have imparted to its charm which partakes of the old and of the new, of the Devonshire coast and the virile splendor of the new-conquered wilderness. And their brothers of America have placed themselves a monument to whose might and vigor each passing day seems to add its bit, the wonder city of the Nordic races, whence men sought Arctic gold in '98, and brought back great store, with which to add to the glory of the city which beyond all others symbolizes the spirit of this vast new land.

## The Deer

When the deer come down to drink,  
Their antlers shake the dark wild  
cherries;  
The moss in which their small  
hooves sink  
Is gemmed with scarlet partridge-  
berries. . . .  
The bucks with proud heads lead the  
way  
Through rocky glade and ferny  
hollow;  
The does, with dappled fawns that  
play  
As softly as their shadows, follow.  
Among the oaks a squirrel chirrs;  
A porcupine-thelubard—lurches  
With rattling quills among the firs,  
A blue-jay scolds among the  
birches.  
Then all is still. A furtive mink  
Alone steals up through brush and  
cumber  
To watch the deer come down to  
drink  
And feed where water-lilies slumber.  
—Arthur Gutterman, in "The Mirth-  
ful Lyre."

## The Three Holmes's

It has been asked by many, why and how could Holmes have written in three such varied styles, each distinct and complete in itself; such as "The Last Leaf," that poem that at first makes one feel a touch of sympathy and end up by a burst of laughter, and the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," very much the same thing in prose, though with more thought to it; or "Elsie Venner," that queer book, written from the viewpoint of a physician; or the "Chambered Nautilus," that lovely poem, so deep in thought and feeling. . . .  
But we must remember the words of Holmes himself, when he said a man possessed three personalities. "The man I think I am; the man you think I am; the man I am." I suppose he wrote the four things mentioned above.  
"The Last Leaf" may have been written by the man people thought

## Art That Endures

Marble of Paros, bronze that will not rust,  
Onyx or agate—sculptor, choose thy  
block  
Not clay nor wax nor perishable  
stock  
Of earthly stones can yield a virile  
bust  
Keen-edged against the centuries,  
Strive thou must  
In molten brass or adamantine rock  
To carve the strenuous shape which  
shall not mock  
Fath by crumbling dust upon  
thy dust.  
Poet, the warning comes not less to  
thee!  
Match well thy metres with a strong  
design  
Let noble themes find nervous utter-  
ance. Flee  
The frail conceit, the weak  
melodious line,  
High thoughts, hard forms, toll,  
rigour—these be thine,  
And steadfast Lopes of immortality.  
—Edward Cracraft Lefroy, in  
"Echoes From Theocritus."

## Simplicity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the psalmist said, "The entrance of thy words giveth light; it giveth understanding unto the simple," he placed a value on simplicity which the world in general has failed to recognize, much less, apparently, to seek after. Yet simplicity is an asset essential to the understanding of God.

The essence of Jesus' teaching is simplicity. He esteemed this quality; and he placed the same value on simplicity of thought, in that he chose for his disciples several of the humblest among men. To these, quiet of heart, he entrusted the task of establishing his teachings. When at one time he was questioned about the kingdom of heaven, he took a little child and placed it in the midst of his questioners and said, "Except ye . . . become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven." Numerous are the instances in the Bible where to the simple in thought has come the message from God which has delivered from evil. Undoubtedly it was the quietness and simplicity of thought in the performance of his duty, as tender of Jethro's sheep, that prepared Moses for the divine inspiration which delivered the children of Israel from the bondage of Egypt.

In spite of these lessons and admonitions, love of gain and love of display, with the resultant qualities of greed, avarice, and covetousness, have gone on depriving mortals of the joy and peace of the understanding heart. The world continues to suffer from lack of simplicity, and more often measures success by what is gained materially than by spiritual understanding. Human effort to understand God, to know Him intellectually, never has and never can avail; but the rule of cultivating meekness, simplicity, purity is the unvarying means of finding and utilizing infinite good.

The deluded human sense which believes materiality to be the basis of joy, turns to despair or bitterness when material possessions are lost, or when sought for but not attained. It may seem that all one has is slipping away. When one learns that the seeming joy of material things, of place and power, is but the counterfeit of real joy, he yields the false human sense of life to spiritual sense, and finds the peace that "passeth all understanding." He then realizes that there is more true satisfaction in simple, childlike trust in God, the

divine Mind, than can ever be found in exploiting material possessions or in human efforts to acquire them. In the words of a hymn:—

"If our love were but more simple,  
We should take Him at His word;  
And our lives would be all sunshine  
In the sweetness of our Lord."

The gaining of the quality of simplicity is by no means a task that can be spasmodically or lightly followed. It must, rather, be earnestly desired and diligently sought. The demand is for patient rejection of wrong beliefs, surrender of wrong practices; and, above all, absolute honesty with oneself and with God is required. The Apostle Paul well realized this when he wrote to the Corinthians, "I fear, lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtlety, so your minds should be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ."

It is due to the unselfish life and the unceasing labors of Mary Baker Eddy that the teachings of Christ Jesus in their simplicity have been restored to mankind. She has wrested the plain divine rules which he taught from the complexities of varying creeds and dogmas, and has given back the ministry of healing to a needy world—facts which are evidenced in the reformed lives and healed bodies of thousands of men and women throughout the civilized earth. Mrs. Eddy says in "Unity of Good" (p. 9): "The talent and genius of the centuries have wrongly reckoned. They have not based upon revelation their arguments and conclusions as to the source and resources of being—its combinations, phenomena, and outcome—but have built instead upon the sand of human reason. They have not accepted the simple teaching and life of Jesus as the only true solution of the perplexing problem of human existence."

That human thought is freeing itself from the swaddling clothes of mistaken scholasticism, and that humanity is gaining the light and inspiration of Christly living as the solution of earth's woes, is evidenced everywhere. In the pulpits as well as in the press. Speaking before the International Conference of Women at Washington last winter, Dr. Anna Garlin Spencer said, "To see always the highest one can see; to pursue it at any cost; to gauge success in life by fidelity to one's ideals and not by the abundance of possessions; to listen to the voices that call us to the heights of being, nor suffer the belittling of life's purpose through the confusion of life's conditions—this is to be religious."



Bearskin Neck, Rockport. From a Drawing by Ralph C. Scott

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## In the Cairngorms

All night enfolded in the lap of  
Around our sleep the loud and  
lulling sound  
Of many waters meeting from the  
glens  
Made lullaby profound.  
—Shairp.

Holidays in the Cairngorm mountains are always associated in my mind with recollections of nights spent in the open. Though, as already hinted, there is a wider region of mountainous country, destitute of roads or acknowledged rights of way and of any place of entertainment, north of Ben Wyvis road and the road from Dingwall to Ullapool, Gelkie's description, "the widest area of the wildest scenery," is correct if we insist on the two superlatives. In the midst of this savage area rise the highest summits in Britain, after Ben Nevis; and they are but the culminating points of by far the largest mass of ground that attains the altitude of four thousand feet above the sea. Some sixty tops in the central group, and many more on the outskirts, rise more than three thousand feet above sea-level. Deer forests cover and environ the whole region; but there are undisputed rights of way to the two principal summits, Ben Muich Dhui and Cairngorm. Ascents of the others are comparatively rare, not only because of artificial difficulties, but on account of their remoteness from any hospitable base. Even the few high passes that go through the heart of the range are exceedingly rough and exceedingly long from one halting-place to the next; they have a bad reputation for storms and mists. . . .

When, therefore, in the days of my mountaineering novitiate, a friend whose boyhood and youth had been spent at the foot of Cairngorm asked me to join him in a dash up Glen Tilt and across to Rothiemurchus, I felt a certain reluctance. Yet, in such a region is more useful than a guide not only familiar with the topography, but well-versed also in the arts of converting hard-grained foresters to charitable views on the merits of mountains and eliciting the hospitality of their wives. We started from Blair Atholl one morning, in what my friend's diary described as "golden weather." The Tilt was low and pellucid; the hills between which it runs on and on, as straight almost as a railway cutting, were dwarfed and tamed by the brilliant sunshine, which abbreviated the green hills and the blue sky. My introduction to this land of adventure could hardly have been made under more genial auspices. At a cottage . . . I made my first acquaintance with one of that stalwart and worthy clan, the highland foresters, whose good graces it is well to

whole view, wonderful in its union of grace and sublimity, is the cup-shaped hollow caught up, as it were, between the locked arms of Cairn Toul and the Angel's Peak. In this lofty basin lies an exquisite blue-green tarn, fount of a torrent that drops from the lip in a thin white thread to the tangle of rocks below. Lighted as it was that day, it all made a stupendous scene.—Ernest A. Baker, in "The Highlands with Rope and Rucksack."

## White Clematis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
The old porch cries beneath its  
shabby paint;  
"Now is the time to bring your winter  
blankets to the light.  
Look well at mine—see how they  
wrap my weather-beaten posts  
In dazzling, perfumed whiteness.  
A million starchy flowers were used  
to weave them so  
That they would still cling close  
should fall winds blow;  
And all the sweetness of the Summer  
flower  
Is gathered in their thick, caressing  
bowers:  
I know no other fragrance quite like  
this  
Elusive sweetness of white clematis."  
Eleanor G. R. Young.

## Dawn, B. C. 429

As he stands with his head sunk between his broad shoulders and his arms folded, still thinking deeply on what has puzzled him since early yesterday, the deep starlit vault curved over from the palest primrose over the dark hills across the gulf. The wind of coming dawn blows on his cheek and, as he raises it, his curious, ugly face is filled with the growing light. A moment more and the sun's first segment burns between the hills, lighting up his stout untidy figure where it has stood since the dawn before and, as if the beams brought knowledge with their brightness, a look of confidence in something gained after long seeking shines in his eyes and he raises his right arm in greeting to the sun, the elbow bent, the hand curved over from the wrist with fingers slightly spread.  
"Greeting Great Helios! Son of Hyperion, with thy coming I have found the answer!"  
At the sound of his voice the soldier in the two years' steps of Potidea, his comrade tells us that he stood for twenty-four hours in one spot thinking over something that puzzled him. To-day, at what was Potidea there is a ruined medieval wall and

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## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

Company	High	Low	Net	Change
Adams Express	200 1/2	199 1/2	199 1/2	+1/2
Alcoa	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Aluminum	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Aluminum	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Aluminum	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4

Special Movements in Individual Stocks Are in Progress

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (Special).—Sentiment in speculative circles is more cheerful, but it is not particularly enthusiastic for the immediate future, either with respect to general business or the stock market.

When securities become more active, and advance sharply as they did on Wednesday, for instance, the disposition of speculation is to profit and to wait for a fairly good reaction before buying again.

This was what they did on Thursday and to some extent on Friday, and these transactions largely explain the character of the trading and the trend of prices on those two days.

Special movements in individual stocks have been in progress this week, as they generally are in a market like that of the present. Reference might be made to the further advance yesterday in United States Steel and Iron.

Several months ago an operator who had been successful over a long period of years sold this stock short at 74 and, according to the best information obtainable, he still maintains his position. As he sold 100 shares his loss so far is not less than \$100,000.

More careful observers have been of the opinion all along that something more substantial than a manipulation was behind this big move. So far, however, nothing has been forthcoming to explain it satisfactorily to close students of positions of companies, their earnings and market movements for those securities.

The foregoing gives an idea of what has been going on in other stocks as well as this particular issue. Activity in them has been due, as already noted, more to special conditions and operation than to developments that might be counted upon as being general market factors.

In speculative circles in which the railroad shares are in greater favor just now than the industrials, naturally the increased activity in several railroad stocks and in the strength of that class as a whole is noticeable.

Lehigh Valley has been the most conspicuous of the anthracite coal carrying shares. It has been rumored that the New York Central was seeking control, but the one known fact is that the earnings of the Lehigh Valley have been unusually good during the summer, although the coal business as a whole was more than usually dull for that season of the year.

Apparently the consolidation plans that are under consideration and that have actually been announced are likely to be a factor in the market for railroad securities. The consolidation of roads of medium size and financial strength whose earnings have seemed to justify the price paid for them, where they had never been paid or had been cut off for some time, have been pursuing an unusually conservative policy pending developments politically in the campaign and at the next session of Congress with respect to railroad legislation.

St. Louis-San Francisco

Since the Van Sweringen interests bought into the Pere Marquette and were able to control the negotiations successfully for control of the property by first having bought from 100,000 to 150,000 shares of common stock, directors of some of the railroads of about the same class have thought it might be well to pay some of their surplus in the form of dividends in the way of dividends before they had a similar experience.

This may account to some extent for the decision of the St. Louis-San Francisco directors to consider, at their meeting next Wednesday, the declaration of an initial dividend on the preferred stock, whereas prior to the Pere Marquette incident they had not thought of declaring a dividend in 1924.

Railroad earnings for August have made the somewhat mixed exhibit that was generally expected, but the banking circles. Traffic has been larger in most cases in September than in August, and should continue to improve during the last few months of this year. The fact that the carloadings for the second week of September exceeded the average of 1,000,000, and a little larger than for the corresponding week of last year shows the extent to which railroad traffic has expanded recently.

While, of course, a considerable part of the increase has been due to a heavier grain harvest, there has been a substantial increase in general merchandise, coal and some other commodities that had been slack for several months.

Easy Money to Continue

The price that a syndicate of prominent banking institutions in this city was willing to pay for the New York State bonds showed conclusively that they do not look for higher money in the near future. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon has been heard by leading bankers for some time that there was not likely to be much change in money and rates during the rest of the year.

The investment market for both bonds and stocks this week has been active, and resulted in a large turnover in bonds on the stock exchange and over the counter from day to day. It is generally expected that the international loan to Germany will be brought out about Oct. 15. Already small offerings, relative to the size of various kinds of European securities, are appearing in the American market. There are certain to be more of them as time goes on, particularly the big German loan is a success on both sides of the Atlantic. The offerings of domestic bonds have been a fairly good sized sale and are said to have met with a good market.

Foreign news has been confined largely to the proceedings at the League of Nations assembly at Geneva from day to day, and the decision of the League to accept the steps to become a member of the League. It is hoped that the rumors of opposition to the present Labor Cabinet in Great Britain that might result in its overthrow will prove to be without real foundation. This Cabinet may not have been a success, but it has been obtained for Great Britain, but just at this time it would be considered unfortunate to have a change in the Ministry of any important European power.

BRITISH PETROLEUM IMPORTS

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Petroleum imports into the United Kingdom totaled 54,000 imperial gallons in the week to Sept. 22, compared with 57,000 in the week preceding.

## CONJECTURE IN LONDON AS TO GERMAN LOAN

British Share Suggested as £15,000,000—Division on Loan to Russia

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Notwithstanding political uncertainties, coupled with the expectation of the flotation of the German reparations loan, such a buoyancy continues in the London market that it has been attributed to nursing, preliminary to British Government conversion operations. Another factor has been the high discount rates, which have stimulated transfer of money from abroad for investment.

The fact is also noticed that the does not extend to securities other than gilt-edged. The Bankers' Magazine general investment index for the month ended September 18, for example, shows little change compared with the preceding four weeks.

The British Treasury is said to have bought in £30,000,000 out of £134,000,000 5% per cent exchequer bonds maturing next February, and the market anticipates the conversion of the British loan into a shorter maturity than that last issued—which was redeemable in 1942 to 1944—to meet the requirements of banks which are large holders of the maturing bonds.

German Loan Surmises

The German loan conditions are still only a surmise, though next month is expected to see the flotation. The London Times names £20,000,000 for America's share and £10,000,000 for the British share. Other authorities place the American share somewhat higher, but all agree as to the desirability that at least a small portion should be raised by other means, if only to give them a support in this security. From 7% to 8% interest, with an issue price of about 95, is now mentioned.

Members of the Government continue to permeate the country in support of the proposed British Government guarantee for an eventual loan to Russia, the amount being generally placed at about £30,000,000. It is only a few days since the merchants, industrialists and shipping firms remain almost unanimously against anything of the kind.

The offering here this week of £20,000,000 8% per cent mortgage debentures in the National Coal Printing Works Company of Sorocaba, Brazil, at 98, was all snapped up in a few hours. Auckland City, New Zealand, £100,000 5% per cent debentures at 97 1/2, also were par in 1957 are also reported.

Industrial Profits

Presiding over the Nobel Industries meeting here this week, Sir Harry McGowan has been able to give a favorable report of this big company. Its 1923 net profit was £1,000,000, and it reports a net surplus on last year's working of £2,500,000. British Celanese, Ltd., has also presented an encouraging report.

Disunited Rubber Company's extraordinary shareholders' meeting today agreed upon the long discussed and already once revised reorganization scheme, reducing capital from £200,000 to £65,000. The decision at this meeting, Sir Eric Geddes said that increase in sales is being more than maintained without additional selling expenses, and the volume of business this year is substantially higher than last, which was itself a record.

Building societies here, which lend money to tenants to enable them to become owners of their houses, report a notable expansion, despite competition from the private housing scheme. Figures published this week show that £140,000, 000 is now invested in these societies throughout Britain while the total for the year has increased from £9,000,000 before the war to £30,000,000 last year. Seventy-seven per cent of these advances are for sums below £2,000 each.

RAILROAD EARNINGS LESS

Aggregate net operating income of the first 100 railroads in the United States, as reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission, for August amounted to \$41,200,000, compared with \$43,700,000 in August, 1923, and \$44,200,000 in August, 1922. The decrease of \$2,500,000, compared with \$44,200,000, a decrease of \$3,000,000.

AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Directors of American Safety Razor Company announced an increase in par value to \$100 from \$25. This will make 200,000 shares of \$100.

IRON AND STEEL ACTIVITY

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 27.—Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company has started Grace blast furnace in its Brier Hill plant, giving it a total of nine blast furnaces in the Youngstown district, and three of nine at Chicago. Of blast furnaces in the district, 21 are running, representing in excess of 60 per cent of gross iron capacity.

UNITED ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 27.—United Electric Railways Company's August deficit after taxes, interest and other charges was \$24,200, compared with a deficit of \$23,800 in July. For August, 1922, net of \$2055 was reported.

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Operating revenue

Operating expenses

Net operating income

Operating revenue

Operating expenses

Net operating income

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Operating expenses

Net operating income

Operating revenue

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Net operating income

Operating revenue

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Operating revenue

Operating expenses

Net operating income



## HEAVY FOREIGN

# WHEAT DEMAND

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## Europe Also Rapidly Buying Up United States Rye Surplus

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CHICAGO, Sept. 27 (Special).—De-

The foreign buying was taken as confirmation of the bullish reports in reference to the crop outcomes in Europe. Harvest conditions in western Europe were probably the worst in many years, with the weather in the last weeks reducing the already small yields indicated, and lowering the quality so that still greater quantities of quality foreign wheat were necessary.

Europe not only has been a big buyer of American wheat but also has been using the United States rye surplus, which on account of its cheapness has been attractive to foreign buyers. The United States surplus is a major

ket in any important way, and other European and incidentally the other export countries are feeling this greatly. The Canadian crop is about 1,000,000 bushels short of 1922. This is more than the total United States crop of rye, and it is now figured there is not enough surplus rye in the world to supply the demand. Many experienced men are selling Winnipeg wheat futures and buying Chicago wheat futures, the theory that the usual Canadian movement from now until the close of lake navigation would bring the Canadian prices down to a parity with the Chicago level. They are betting against it by the holding attitude of the Canadian wheat pools who are

confirmation of the short crops in Europe, as the Canadians are pre-

It is moreover the opinion of some of the leading Canadian interests that final estimates of the crop will be a disappointment to the bears. At all events premiums for cash wheat at Winnipeg continue strong, with the movement so far resulting in little pit pressure.

Fine weather and larger country offerings which increase the terminal receipts lowered corn prices to a point where pyramid-lined lines were toppled over. Liquidation of long lines was pretty general, but the house-cleaning

It is moreover the opinion of some of the leading Canadian interests that a strong rise in prices will be a disappointment to the bears. At all events premiums for bush wheat are higher than for soft wheat. The movement so far resulting in little pit pressure.

Weather and larger country offerings which increase the terminal receipts lowered corn prices to a point where the bulls were forced to give over. Liquidation of long lines was pretty general, but the house-clearing was not complete. The market closed with prices rallying materially on predictions of less favorable weather and on the expectation of a new crop.

On the break there was a resumption of the steady buying, and some of the local shorts were covered. There is a big way. Corn crop reports are encouraging and prices are up in spite of the recent good weather.

Oats reflected mainly the action in corn. The market was a little shaky, but, as the corn advanced, the oats backed, and bulls evidently took advantage of big receipts to accumulate substantial lines of cover.

It is moreover the opinion of some of the leading Canadian interests that final estimates of the crop will be a disappointment to the bears. At all events premiums for cash wheat at Winnipeg continue strong, with the moment so far resulting in little pressure.

Fine weather and larger country offerings will increase the terminal receipts, but the market is so strong where pyramided lines were toppled over. Liquidation of long lines was pretty general, but the grain winning resulted in a well evened-up position, with prices rallying materially on predictions of less favorable weather and continued heavy receipts.

On the break there was a resumption of outside buying, and some of the heavy gamblers were again active in a big way. Corn crop reports are anything but encouraging in spite of the recent good weather.

Prices are affected mainly by the action in corn, but there was action on the set-backs, and bulls evidently took advantage of this to accumulate substantial lines of oats.

**WHEAT MARKET**

Current quotations follow:

Cash	1905	New York
Renewal Rate .....	31 1/2c	2 1/2c
Outside corn paper, 3 1/2c	3 1/2c	3 1/2c
Yearly .....	4 1/2c	4 1/2c
Customers' corn loans 4 1/2c	4 1/2c	4 1/2c
Individual cash loans .....	4 1/2c	4 1/2c

**Bar silver in New York 69 1/2c**  
**Bar silver in London ... 35d**  
**Gold coins .....** 35 1/2c  
**Mexican dollars .....** 53c

Clearing House Figures		
	Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$63,000,000	\$789,000,000
Year ago today	66,000,000	
Balances	26,000,000	94,000,000
Year ago today	26,000,000	
Exchanges for week	376,000,000	4,520,000,000
Bals for week	168,000,000	535,000,000
F R bank credit	26,048,879	65,000,000

Acceptance Market		
Spot, Boston Delivery		
Prime Eligible Banks—		
Under 30 days	2	@ 1½%
30 to 60 days	2	1½ to 2%
60 to 90 days	2	1½ to 2%
Less Known Banks—		
Under 30 days	2	@ 2½%
30 to 60 days	2	2½ to 3%
60 to 90 days	2	2½ to 3%

Clearing House Figures		
	Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$83,000,000	\$788,000,000
Year ago today	86,000,000	
Exchanges	86,000,000	94,000,000
Year ago today	28,000,000	
Exchs for week	376,000,000	4,526,000,000
Same for week	388,000,000	2,537,000,000
P R bank credit	26,043,875	65,000,000

Acceptance Market		
	Spot, Boston Delivery	
Prime Eligible Banks—		
Under 30 days		2 @ 1 1/4 %
30 to 60 days		2 1/2 @ 2
60 to 90 days		2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Less Known Banks—		
Under 30 days		2 1/4 @ 7/8
30 to 60 days		2 1/2 @ 1 1/4
60 to 90 days		2 1/2 @ 1 1/2
90 to 120 days		2 1/2 @ 1 3/4
Under 30 days		2 1/2 @ 2
30 to 60 days		2 1/2 @ 2 1/4
60 to 90 days		2 1/2 @ 2 1/2

Leading Central Bank Rates	
The 12 federal reserve banks in the	

Clearing House Figures		
	Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$63,000,000	\$783,000,000
Year ago today	66,000,000	
Exchanges	376,000,000	94,000,000
Year ago today	28,000,000	
Exchs for week	376,000,000	4,520,000,000
Year ago week	28,000,000	325,000,000
P R bank credit	26,043,875	65,000,000

Acceptance Market		
Spot, Boston Delivery		
Prime Eligible Banks—		
Under 30 days	2	@ 1 1/4 %
30 @ 60 days	2	@ 1 1/2 %
60 @ 90 days	2	@ 1 3/4 %
Less Known Banks—		
Under 30 days	2	@ 1 1/2 %
30 @ 60 days	2	@ 1 3/4 %
60 @ 90 days	2	@ 2 %
Eligible Foreign Banks—		
Under 30 days	2	@ 1 1/2 %
30 @ 60 days	2	@ 1 3/4 %
60 @ 90 days	2	@ 2 %

Leading Central Bank Rates			
The 15 central reserve banks of the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:			
Boston	3 1/4	Chicago	4 1/4
New York	3 1/4	St. Louis	4 1/4
Philadelphia	3 1/4	Kansas City	4 1/4
Cleveland	3 1/4	Minneapolis	4 1/4
St. Paul	3 1/4	San Antonio	4 1/4
Atlanta	4	San Francisco	4 1/2
Amsterdam	6 1/2	London	5 1/2
Avon	6 1/2	Paris	5 1/2
Berlin	10	Rome	5 1/2
Bombay	5	Sofia	5 1/2
Buenos Aires	5	Stockholm	5 1/2
Bucharest	6	Vienna	5 1/2

Copenhagen ... 7	Stockholm ... 7
Christiania ... 7	Tokyo ..... 8
Calcutta ..... 4	Vienna ..... 16
Lisbon ..... 9	Helsingfors ... 9

Christiania .....	7	Tokyo .....	8
Calcutta .....	4	Vienna .....	16
Lisbon .....	9	Helsingfors .....	9
Warsaw .....	12		

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## PUBLIC UTILITIES

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### BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD

August:	1924	1923
Passenger rev .....	\$903,799	\$948,720

Christiania .....	7	Tokyo .....	8
Calcutta .....	4	Vienna .....	15
Lisbon .....	9	Helsingfors .....	9
Warsaw .....	12		

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

### BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD

	1924	1923
Passenger rev .....	\$983,789	\$948,726
Other revenue .....	33,337	45,449
Oper exps & taxes .....	814,941	788,862
Income deductions .....	35,880	51,719
Net income .....	88,315	144,088
Fast rev—two mos .....	1,840,950	1,211,058
Other revenue .....	66,449	89,363
Oper exps & taxes .....	1,622,063	1,554,520
Income deductions .....	75,021	103,435

Christiana .....	7	Tokyo .....	8
Calcutta .....	4	Vienna .....	16
Gabon .....	1	Heisingford ..	1
Warsaw .....	12		

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

	1924	1923
August: .....		
Passenger rev .....	\$262,799	\$345,726
Other revenue .....	20,537	45,449
Oper exps & taxes .....	81,941	78,863
Income deductions .....	33,880	31,719
Net operating .....	88,515	109,888
Pass rev—two mos .....	1,420,003	1,811,028
Other revenue .....	95,449	8,556
Income deductions .....	1,628,063	1,954,508
Income deductions .....	75,021	109,435
Net operating .....	25,406	24,455

### NORTHERN OHIO ELECTRIC CORP.

(Including Subsidiaries)

	1924	1923
August: .....		
Net operating .....	\$201,888	\$790,865
Net after earnings .....	154,172	160,458
Dep & other fixed chgs .....	25,000	\$3,139
before depreciation .....	52,605	26,800

\*Income.

COMMODITY PRICES  
NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (Special)—Fol-

COMMODITY PRICES				
NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:				
	Sept. 27	Aug. 27	Sept. 28	
	1924	1924	1923	
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.57½	1.33½	1.40½	
Wheat, No. 2 red.	1.52	1.38½	1.22½	
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.34	1.36½	1.12½	
Oats, white	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Flour, Minn. pat.	7.50	8.95	6.50	
Lard, prime	14.60	14.20	13.00	
Pork, mess	30.00	29.25	25.75	
Beef, family	20.50	20.50	17.00	
Sugar, gran.	7.15	6.85	9.25	
			7.50	

Silver .....	.69%	.68%	.64%
Lead .....	8.00	8.00	6.85
Tin .....	47.125	51.785	41.375

Silver	69%	68%	64%
Lead	8.00	8.00	6.85
Tin	47.125	51.785	41.375
Copper	13.00	13.375	13.375
Rubber	28.18%	28.25	28.5%
Cotton, Mid Uplands	26.10	26.40	29.40
Steel billets, Platts	36.00	35.50	42.00
Print cloths	06%	06%	07%
Zinc	6.525	6.55	6.625

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**MEXICAN RUBBER CO., INC.**  
 Mexican Investment Co., Inc., reports  
 net profits for eight months ended Aug.

1924, of \$11,820, after charge-offs for abandoned leases, worthless accounts and drilling expenses. This compares

of \$250,000, of \$11,000,000, average net earnings for abandoned leases, worthless accounts and drilling expenses. This compares with net profits for the full 1923 year of \$28,539, and deficits in 1922 and 1921 of \$47,013 and \$90,265, respectively. The company has outstanding 25,814 preferred shares of \$10 par value and 71,225 shares of common.





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## REAL ESTATE

## INDUSTRIAL REAL ESTATE

## HOMES WITH ATTENTION

## CONNECTICUT

## CONNECTICUT

## CONNECTICUT

## MASSACHUSETTS

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One of the most beautiful Gentleman's Estates in the East, containing 350 acres of the boldest sweep of the Merrimack River, in a charming section of the country, 200 feet above the sea level, commanding a wonderful view in all directions, including the Ocean and the Maine Hills; magnificent old elms add to the beauty of the place, and there are many other trees and shrubs; very attractive house, well arranged and commodious, containing 18 rooms, 11 of which are bedrooms; there are 6 baths, 3 of them tiled, hardwood floors, hot water heat, electric lights in all of the buildings; garage with chauffeur's quarters; also barn, horse and cow stable, poultry house and gardener's cottage; there is a dirt tennis court; 15 minutes' ride from Newburyport and 1 1/2 hours' ride from Boston over the State Road. Photos and particulars of

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CHICAGO

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—For sale, in this beautiful suburb of New York City, a small estate, a veritable park, wonderful trees, abundance of flowers, fruit, chickens, 2-car garage and a real home, perfect in every detail, the ideal place for comfort and happiness. Communicate with owner, MRS. COYLE, 185 Prospect Street, Phone 205.

CAMBRIDGE, Near Harvard College—Wonderful house, very improved; easily converted to 2-family home, large lot, 8-car garage; restricted neighborhood; wonderful place for exterior home. MURRAY, 440 Mass. Ave. Porter 1567-W.

## HOUSES &amp; APARTMENTS TO LET

## APARTMENTS

FOR RENT, strictly modern, suites, one to five rooms, excellent locations. GEO. W. JOHNSON, Inc., 1250 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Telephone ANdover 2150-2191.

BOSTON—Nice 1-2 and 3 furnished and unfurnished apartments on Audubon Road, Tel. B. 9440. Handicapped, Park St., B. 9440.

## HOTEL, COOLIDGE

9 SEWALL AVE., BROOKLINE. Telephone ANdover 2810. Non-housekeeping, electric, 2, 3 and 4 rooms, furnished, unfurnished, private baths; rental \$50 to \$110 monthly. Transients accommodated. This is the location to Coolidge Corner where small apartments can be secured. The reputation of The Coolidge Hotel is unexcelled. JOHNSTON, INC., 1250 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Telephone ANdover 2150-2191.

## JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Six rooms, beautifully decorated, plenty sunlight, upper floor, two family home, large lot, 12-car garage, swimming, electric lights, gas kitchen, steam heat, furnace. 302 Armstrong Ave. Phone Bergen 718.

## WINTHROP, MASS.—3-room apartment with garage overlooking ocean; private bath; \$85 per mo.; adults preferred. Tel. 6881-M.

## WOLLASTON, MASS.—on the Hill—To let, 3-room house, 12-000 feet, built ideal home for family with children. Tel. Granite 3519-M.

## ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ROOM and two meals in boarding house not over half hour from Symphony Hall, must have conveniences of city and church, of country and not be over extensive. MISS DAVENPORT, 92 Gainsboro St., Boston. Copy 1967-M.

## COUNTRY BOARD

ROSE LAWN FARM—A mountain home with city conveniences, quiet and restful, ideal surroundings; quiet and restful. MRS. M. G. MOORE, Adamstown, Pa.

## COUNTRY HOME

VACATION SERVICE—Unusually fine, first class, all seasons; modern kitchen; vacation folder. The Villa Farm, Lake Katrine, N. Y.

## BOARD FOR CHILDREN

EXCEPTIONAL HOME advantages for one or two boys or girls; near private or public schools; home conveniences; loving, motherly care. THE JOY HOUSE, Primrose Heights, Alfred, N. Y.

## TIMOTHY HEALY

## PRAISES SPORTS

DUBLIN, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Timothy Healy, Governor-General, when he opened recently a new bowling green, which has been laid down by the Clontarf Golf Club (Dublin), said it was a new phase in the history of the land when those sports were not only taken up but commended; and they broke down all barriers between classes and tended to destroy all the bitterness of the past. He regarded these foundations as of the most valuable kind, as tending to human brotherhood in a land which hitherto had been veiled and assuaged by the division of religious bitterness, perhaps, as well as political prejudices.

Quite recently, while on a short visit to Scotland, he was very much struck at seeing the number of municipal putting greens and how much they were favored by the people.

When he saw these efforts made to promote the interests of the poorer, but not less deserving class, it struck him that they had a great deal to learn from the Scottish people in the way of promoting these little pleasures for their less fortunate brethren; and might not they in Ireland do similarly in such places as the Phoenix Park?

## TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON, Beacon St.—Ideal home for 1 or 2 in unusual furnished apartment; fireplace; perfect condition; never before rented. D-105, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## Brookline

Beautifully furnished apartment of three rooms, kitchen and bath.

## Beacon Hill

Beautifully furnished apartment of 3 sunny, sunny rooms, 12-000 feet, built ideal home for family with children. Tel. Granite 3519-M.

CHICAGO—Lady will share her 6-room furnished apartment with congenial couple; good transport; \$10 per week. Call after 7 p. m., 2841 N. Rockwell St. MRS. GILWISKE.

CHICAGO—3-room apt., connecting bath; real kitchen; sunny; suit; \$15 per week. 4806 Kenmore Ave.

## FLORIDA ESTATE

FOR RENT—In the most beautiful lake in Florida; fine beach; boat house, motor boat; 10-room house, screened porch, swimming pool; furnished; help house; chickens; garage; jewelry; all kinds of fruit. Address MRS. H. L. VAN DER HULST, Box 125, Auburndale, Florida.

## 3-ROOM APARTMENT

Attractively furnished, modern apartment. Apply on premises, Suite 3, 1914 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Regent 710.

THREE rooms, bath and kitchenette; hot-water heat; couple preferred. 428 Broadway, Somerville, Tel. Somerset 0013-J.

## OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Practitioner's office, near town; well furnished; separate entrance; Little Bldg. 142, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHICAGO—Practitioner's office, available day, week, and evening. \$100 per month. Well furnished, light, 8-102, The Christian Science Monitor, 1408 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE

NEW YORK CITY—To let; hours 9 to 1; centrally. Phone Longacre 5201.

## HELP WANTED—MEN

SALES MANAGER

New York Corporation wants party with experience in handling salesmen; excellent location; to start; we have thirty salesmen in eastern States; give references, age, outline, salary, experience. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

## HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHICAGO—Wanted, exp. millinery woman; capable in store and workshop. Apply MRS. A. S. TULLOCH, 1052 E. 53rd St.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Family of three requires services of woman in home; no laundry work; \$100 per month. The Christian Science Monitor, 1625 Union Trust Bldg.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A CONNECTION wanted at Boston, Mass., by gentleman having thorough knowledge of business as inside executive and outside sales. Box 1-138, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CREDIT MANAGER, experienced accountant, correspondent, collector, negotiator, ready to accept responsible position. J. RAY, 1514 E. 61st St., Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTIVE position desired by experienced man, 38, who can supervise, attend to details, and handle large accounts thoroughly. Management, served as asst. to president and secretary of three large companies. Address Box 1-41, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SALESMAN—Age 29, married, car, 3 yrs. exp. in selling, 12 yrs. mechanical, 10 yrs. Chicago and suburban position. MR. ELLAS, 1514 E. 61st St., Chicago, Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Young man, 30 yrs. of age, moving to San Francisco, desires permanent position in office, with largest retail concern in clothing dept., as well as selling exp. in retail music home in which he has an interest; good references. H-90, The Christian Science Monitor, 1408 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

WOOLEN SALESMAN, 31, employed, desires opportunity with reliable concern where ability and 12 years' experience in men's and women's wear manufacturers will serve to advantage. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BY REFINED middle-aged woman, as companion, free to accept anywhere; competent, full charge children in private home; Christian Scientist preferred. Address Box 1-41, 7674 La Jolla Blvd., La Jolla, Calif.

COLORED GIRL desires position with dressmaker to learn trade. M. BARRY, Box 17, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. 802-7.

EXPERIENCED woman desires position as companion-secretary; good salary; no objection to travel. Clos. Call. The Christian Science Monitor, 1452 Clark Ave., S. W., Can. 1-15, La Jolla Blvd., La Jolla, Calif.

EXPERIENCED attendant desires position with one needing care. Phone Richmond Hill 3010, New York.

MANAGEMENT of household for business people or where motherly care is needed, by capable woman with two-year-old boy. Box H-40, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Position by exp. woman as bank teller; institutional or priv. home; 30 yrs. exp. in retail and inst. work. The Christian Science Monitor, 1452 Clark Ave., S. W., Can. 1-15, La Jolla Blvd., La Jolla, Calif.

WELL-EDUCATED English lady speaking excellent French desires position; fond of children; best references; would travel. Phone Box 6040-W, Box D-124, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman of refinement desires to write or edit for lady in Boston or surrounding towns at hours convenient for one desiring this service. Box 1-112, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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COUPLE DESIRE CARETAKERS' RESIDENCE ON ESTATE. Box 250, ONSET, MASS.

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VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC., 17 W. 42nd St., N. Y. City—Offering a permanent, intelligent placement service in business positions; converting the commercial field, but specializing in retail stores and advertising agencies; free to persons. 9-2.

A RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—Furnishing select, efficient office people. 208 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.

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HIGH CLASS PEOPLE FOR RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS

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CHICAGO—Set of genuine chinchilla fur, splendid condition; double stole and large size muff. Phone Sunnyside 6272.

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THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul St., Boston, Mass., Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sub-sect for the Mother Church, The Sunday School, The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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LAKE RONKONKOMA

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Four-acre homestead over lake, in which are quiet and study. Attention if needed.

Telephone Ronkonkoma 61

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60 Park Street, BROOKLINE, MASS.

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BROOKLINE, Mass.—A home with surroundings quiet and harmonious, where guests may have experienced care if needed, or come and study. (Under management of Mrs. Mignie J. Carter for the past eight years.) State Majorities License, 12 Main Terrace, Tel. Reg. 5625 or 6040.

## PEACEHAVEN

Delightful year-round, newly reconstructed, spacious roomy suites, double, single rooms, private baths, two furnaces, open fireplace; convenient country life; near New York; make reservations autumn-winter season; address RARA VISION, North Brookline Road, Dartmouth, Conn. Telephone Dartmouth 500.

## TENACRE

HOME of refinement, attractively appointed; harmonious environment for study and rest; experienced care when needed; illustrated catalogue of rooms, 1408 McCormick Bldg., Princeton, N. J. Telephone 272-W.

THE HOLLYWOOD—A pleasant home where guests may rest and study; general attention if desired; several years' experience in this field; complete catalogue of rooms, 1408 McCormick Bldg., Princeton, N. J. Telephone 272-W.

The Aloha, Winthrop Highlands, Mass. MRS. E. J. POPE, Winthrop, Tel. Ocean 1400.

ROCKLEDGE HOME—Beautifully situated; excellent surroundings; state majorities; fully equipped; 3 Parley Vale, Jamaica Plain, 121st St., Boston, Tel. 272-W.

QUIET country home near Boston; attention if required. Inf. Tel. Back Bay 1208, or 1-132, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## MOVING AND STORAGE

LOAD FROM NEW YORK CITY

or vicinity wanted week of Sept. 29, also loads from N. Y. and vicinity. Tel. 67 or 68 or 69.

NORFOLK R. STEVES

61 North Street, Boston, Mass.

E. F. Caldwell, Warehouseman

Established 1885. Padded Vans, Tel. Hay 2507-5008. Expert packers of china, furniture, etc. Local and long distance movers. Ready to ship to and from New York and Philadelphia; goods insured while in transit.

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AN excellent opportunity to purchase at reasonable price country newspaper and well equipped office. Box 1-138, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—Cafeteria, paying well; 100 seats for selling leading the state; fine growing city of Boston; will bear investigation. Box F-154, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—Beauty parlor and millinery business; good proposition; 2-year lease; rent \$7 per month; small stock; small payment down. MRS. WILSON, 2583 1/2 West 10th, Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—Blacksmith shop doing good cash business; good opportunity for right man. Box X-31, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

## PATENT ATTORNEYS

U. S. and Foreign Patents secured by Wash. D. C. Reg. Patent Attorney to years.

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PIANO wanted by party willing to assume full responsibility. Box B-46, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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WEARING apparel wanted of all kinds for all ages; complete line. Clothing Exchange. ROSA M. EMMETT, Bowley, Mass.

## COINS AND STAMPS

WANTED—To buy old coins, stamps; catalogue quoting prices. Post. Call. Tel. 67 or 68 or 69.

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GOOD FOOD—WELL COOKED

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of the Better Sort  
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Thoroughfare Sale  
Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 29 and 30,  
New Fall Merchandise at Bargain Prices.

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Geo. Downie, Jeweler  
Attractive lines in Gold,  
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REAL GOOD FURNITURE  
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MADE IN NEW ENGLAND  
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Next to New Bedford Theatre  
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October  
Linen Sales  
BEGIN NEXT WEEK  
Table Sets and  
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With 2 more days to go, Mon-  
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You are invited to share in them.

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"A Good Place to Trade"

Where you can buy Furniture with con-  
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Always something new and special for gifts

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Since 1860

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GOSSARD and LA CAMILLE  
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3 Pairs Guaranteed for 3 Months  
Cotton Lisle..... 3 Pairs for \$1.00  
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The Only Guaranteed Hose Made  
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Main Street, Springfield, 3rd Nat. News  
Stand, Third Nat. Bank Bldg., Bay View,  
401 Main Street, Woodstock's, 132 State  
Street, Stagnara's, 504 State Street, F.  
E. Roberts, 1000 Main Street, Taylor  
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SANITARY BATHS SHOWER  
Expert hair bobbing, manicure and water waving,  
permanent waving.  
Whole bottled hair \$17.50  
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Features all-wool two-piece suits, sizes 7 to 12  
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Cards for Thanksgiving and Christmas  
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160 Catherine Street  
Where you always get Good Butter.

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Garvey Block Weymouth 1100-R

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WINTHROP HARDWARE  
NEW STORE AND ANNEX  
A specialty shop furnished and opened to  
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Winthrop Beach, Winthrop Highland Sta-  
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FLORISTS  
Do it with flowers  
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Scamond, 818 Main St.; E. F. Stone, 624 1/2  
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Silks of every description  
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Millinery  
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PLUMBING HEATING AND HARDWARE  
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Outfitter to men and boys,  
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Garvey Block Weymouth 1100-R

## DONALD G. WILBAR

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Washington Square, Weymouth

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<b>New Orleans</b> (Continued) <b>L. N. REISER</b> PLUMBING AND SEWER CONTRACTOR 628 N. Rampart St. Phone Hemlock 150	<b>Muskogee</b> (Continued) <b>GUARANTY</b> TRUST COMPANY General Insurance and Surety Bonds Prompt and Efficient Service 4th and Okmulgee Aves. Phone No. 1	<b>Okla. City</b> (Continued) Over Sixty Different Departments replete at all seasons with the Prevailing Fashions— Moderately priced— <b>RORABAUGH BROWN &amp; CO.</b> Main St., Oklahoma City, Okla.	<b>Tulsa</b> (Continued) <b>WE COOK WITH STEAM</b> OPEN DAY AND NIGHT  100% Good Always the Same "Hy-Tek is Tulsa's Best" Harvey Young Oil Co. TULSA'S PIONEER OIL JOBBERS JAS. F. NORTON, V. P.	<b>Dallas</b> (Continued) <b>TITCHE-GOETTINGER Co.</b> The Shopping Center of Dallas Main, Elm and Ervay Streets <b>A. 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## EDITORIALS

In the next few days the long outstanding negotiations between Great Britain and Egypt will come to an issue. Zaghul Pasha has gone to London to meet Ramsay MacDonald, and though there may well be some crises before an agreement is reached, the fact that he has decided to meet Mr. MacDonald, despite the firmness of the British Government's attitude about the Sudan, probably means that the claim of Egypt to control the Sudan will not be pressed. That is as it should be.

With the extreme Egyptian claims about the Sudan out of the way, the Egyptian question now ranks with that series of problems which today confront the great Western powers all over the world. It is fundamentally the same problem which faces the United States in the Philippines and Haiti, the French in Algiers, the Dutch in Insulinde, and the British in Mesopotamia or India. What are to be the relations between the older protecting powers and the Asiatic peoples now claiming the right to independent national self-government? Before the Great War the idea that most Asiatic peoples still required the tutelage of the white man was commonly accepted. It is accepted no longer. Everywhere in the East self-determination is demanded, and everywhere the great Western powers are beginning to concede it.

Except in India, where the size of the country and the variety of peoples and civilizations within it present a special problem, the chief difficulty which presents itself is always the relations between the newly constituted autonomous government and the foreigner, both within and without. The people claiming the right of self-government may be quite competent to run a government according to their own standards. But any lengthy period of control by a civilized Western government has invariably attracted large numbers of foreigners to come and settle or invest capital because of the order, security for life and property, and the opportunity which such control implied. The whole country, indeed, becomes organized on a highly developed Western standard.

The substitution, therefore, of a native government immediately raises difficulties of every kind. There is practically invariably a falling off in the old standards of efficiency. The new governments, lacking in experience, especially in finance, and untrained in the traditions of democracy, are often corrupt and weak and still more often unstable. Foreign residents become concerned for their safety and their rights, and appeal to their governments for protection. Foreign governments begin to protest and to threaten interference unless there is prompt redress. It is not at all easy to arrange for that gradual transference of responsibility and power which is the real solution, because the new nationalist sentiment is impatient of all delay and all restraint, and is ready to run risks of foreign complications which more experienced peoples would do much to eschew.

It is this situation which constitutes the fundamental Egyptian problem. Transference of political responsibility to an elected Egyptian Parliament has already been made. The questions apart from the Sudan, for which no solution has yet been found, are those connected with the control of the Suez Canal, which passes through a corner of Egypt, with securing the rights of the very large foreign population which has settled in Egypt under the capitulations and has invested great quantities of capital there, and with the defense of the country from outside attack. It is these questions which have to be solved at the forthcoming meeting between Zaghul Pasha and Mr. MacDonald. When they are solved the British troops, which still occupy the citadel of Cairo and are the security for good government and for the rights and security of foreigners, will be withdrawn.

It is conceivable that the system, known as the Platt amendment, which regulates the relations between Cuba and the United States, leaving Cuba in practically full control of its own affairs so long as its finances are solvent and law is decently maintained, might serve as a precedent for the solution of Egypt's problem also.

Not the Constitution, but the children of the United States are the issue in the proposal, now before the country, for a national child-labor law. On this question, as on that of prohibition, the proposition to be determined is whether the people were made for the Constitution or the Constitution for the people.

There is a widespread conviction in the country that child-labor should be done away. Twice, in 1916 and 1919, that will found popular expression in federal laws enacted by Congress. These acts were passed in recognition of the fact that the demand for the eradication of this evil was being met all too slowly by action of the individual states, and that such action as was taken lost effectiveness because there was no national uniformity.

Both of these congressional measures were held to be an unwarranted interference with the rights of the individual states and, in consequence, were declared unconstitutional. The present proposal is not legislative in character. It merely gives to Congress the constitutional right to make legislative record of the opinion of the American people on this question. It empowers Congress to do, on a nationally uniform basis, what even the opponents of the measure agree must be done—that is, to regulate child labor.

Now, a good deal of the opposition to the Twentieth Amendment is based, not on the merits of the amendment itself, but upon a fear of the action which Congress may take if the amendment is ratified. But to oppose the measure on the ground that Congress

cannot be trusted with power to legislate on certain questions without abusing that power is an unwarranted assumption and a serious reflection upon the elected representatives of the American people. Many perils, of course, beset the path of democratic government. But there are few facts in the history of the national legislative assembly of the United States to support those who fear that Congress, empowered to act on this issue, will betray the trust placed in it by the people.

If child labor legislation were making rapid headway in the states, the necessity for placing the responsibility for action upon Congress might not be so apparent. But state action has gone forward exceedingly slowly, particularly in those states where child labor is most prevalent. During the last four years, in fact, it has been pointed out that there has been an actual increase in the number of children employed in gainful occupations. The problem, apparently, has been an issue before the country long enough to indicate that its solution will not soon be found if the American people continue to rely upon the action of the individual states.

A somewhat discouraging view was indicated by Judge George W. Anderson, in the United States Circuit Court in Boston, recently, when he declared it to be his belief that the average small investor will never learn to guard himself against the wiles of the profiteering swindlers.

## The Swindlers and Their Victims

not speaking carelessly or loosely. His opportunity for observation has qualified him to speak thoughtfully and wisely.

But it may be that because the lesson has not been learned in the past it is not true that it will not be learned now or in the future. There are indications that the imprudent and the careless are learning to become cautious, and that those who have been somewhat wary in the past are becoming more and more difficult to deceive. Perhaps the compiled record of losses sustained in questionable investments within the last two or three years will not justify such an assertion, but it is probable that at no previous time has there been given to the disclosures of get-rich-quick methods the intelligent study and publicity now being carried on. It is safe to say that the great majority of those who now invest their savings in unsafe or fraudulent ventures do so with full knowledge that they are taking a long chance, with the odds heavily against the probability of their ever realizing a legitimate profit.

In the much-discussed Ponzi case in Boston, a collateral issue of which was before Judge Anderson when he made his observation, it has been shown, as has appeared in nearly all similar cases, that the investors had no reasonable hope of ever receiving a profit from the legitimate earnings of the business advertised. The promoter of that scheme, like the promoters of all similar methods, was able to pay a pretended profit only as new capital flowed in. Disaster was inevitable when the awakening came and the inflow ceased.

It is hardly reasonable to insist that all, or even a considerable number, of those who invest unwisely are ignorant of the risk they are voluntarily taking. What is it, then, that makes it easy for the designing, the dishonest and the predatory schemers to obtain millions of dollars of the people's earnings every year? The conclusion is forced that the chief contributing factor is the selfish desire to get much for little and to gain a profit that has not been legitimately earned. Speculation, rather than actual investment, is the lure which many find it difficult to resist.

Therefore it may be impossible, as Judge Anderson says, to teach the lesson thoroughly. If avarice, rather than mere ignorance, prompts the unwary to intrust their savings to the promoters of questionable schemes, something besides exposure, through publicity, will be required to check the tendency complained of.

Some three score or more of the members of the American Industrial Mission to Mexico have returned to the United States after an extensive unofficial survey of the southern Republic's resources, the existing business and industrial conditions, and the making of inquiries which have convinced them of the country's probable political stability.

The most important decision reached, perhaps, is that which determines the desirability, from both a Mexican and an American point of view, of the more liberal investment of northern capital in Mexican industries. The returning travelers agree that those enterprises are deserving of this aid and co-operation.

The mission, it is explained, was an entirely friendly one, unofficial in character, and unprejudiced in every way. Before leaving the United States, precautions were taken to apprise the State Department at Washington of the intended visit, but otherwise the undertaking was without official sanction or significance. Actuated by such friendly motives, it is not to be wondered at that the tourists were cordially received and deferentially treated. They had no ax to grind, other than the promotion of a mutually beneficial intimacy which it is hoped will tend to eradicate any remnant of international animosity that may have existed since the official breach of a few years ago.

Those most seriously concerned regarding present conditions in Mexico do not appear to find it as important to recall and rehearse that country's past political and industrial shortcomings as to attempt, by such reasonable forecasts as can safely be made, to envision the immediate future and the possible results of that political and social stability which those who know Mexico best insist has been established.

Even a fair prosperity has not yet come to the people of Mexico. Their industries are not thriving. There are no adequate available markets for the products of their farms and orchards. The confusing clouds of ignorance

and superstition obstruct the clear vision of the native masses. But all this will change. Education will bring, sooner or later, the intellectual and spiritual emancipation so greatly needed and so sincerely desired by those who have caught their first faint glimpse of the better day to come. The people of the United States cannot, voluntarily, stand in the way of this progress. It is as vital to them, almost, as it is to the people actually concerned. Prudence and caution, to say nothing of the share they may have in the material prosperity of the country, demand that willing co-operation which the returning friendly emissaries advise.

At a recent convention of photographers a "receptionist"—such being the modern title of the expert in human nature who receives prospective subjects in the photographer's ante-chamber—told her experiences with those who come to be photographed. It is the task of a receptionist to induce a pleasant frame of mind in these customers, both before and during the sitting, and afterward, when the sitter examines the result.

It is still with many of us a serious moment when we look, as pleasantly as possible under the circumstances, at the camera's cyclopean eye—and a disappointing one when we look at the resulting photograph. Not thus, we feel, do we sincerely wish to be distributed among those who know us and seen also by those who don't. We are not vain, but we would be just—even to ourselves. We do not, at first glance, recognize, nor altogether like, this person whose photograph is now handed to us by the receptionist with the assurance that he or she really is us: and if the preceding grammar is dubious, so is our personal and individual pleasure in this taken photograph.

Here the receptionist functions graciously as a conciliator, qualified, one judges, by an acquaintance, not deep but deceptive, with the much older art of portrait painting, and with the physiognomies of distinguished personages. A good receptionist, for example, need not have read Pater; but must be able to point out in our photograph (if we happen to be a "simpering woman with funny eyes") a pleasing suggestion of Leonardo's "Mona Lisa." Or again (if we happen to be lean and masculine and a shade rugged) our pictured likeness will remind the skilled receptionist of Abraham Lincoln.

Since prehistoric days, no doubt, something akin to the receptionist's tact has been needed to harmonize the sitter's idea of how he or she would like to look with the artist's report of how he or she actually did look. But one could at least feel that the artist, a human being with human limitations, had made a mistake, however mulishly he might refuse to correct it. The camera is not a human being; it is even held to be a mechanism incapable of telling a lie (which is an interesting fallacy, considering how often and obviously it tells them), and the receptionist must conciliate within definite limits. She cannot suggest that the camera should change its opinion. She must persuade the sitter that the camera's opinion is really something to be proud of.

It is after all rather to be expected that a good many persons should, at first sight, be dissatisfied with their photographs. Not in this manner, colorless, immobile, and consciously trying to look natural, are human beings accustomed to see themselves in their looking-glasses. A grave doubt, similar to that of the old lady in the nursery rhyme, who exclaimed, "If it be I, as I hope it be, I've a little dog at home, and he'll know me!" is often excusable. It is usually quite impracticable (so to speak) to try the photograph on the dog. So the receptionist serves a useful and necessary purpose, though perhaps at times her ardent and kindly wish to conciliate carries her beyond the limits of austere truth.

## Editorial Notes

Without questioning for a moment his honesty, it is still perfectly proper to take vigorous exception to the general tenor of the speech made the other day by Charles L. Durham, professor of Latin in Cornell University, before the Tompkins County W. C. T. U. jubilee convention in Ithaca, N. Y., in which he denounced the Volstead Law as a dishonest, unfair and unreasonable interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment. "In spite of millions lavished in the attempt," he declared, "in spite of an army of political appointees and a liquor navy, it is not being enforced. It cannot be enforced, and it will never be enforced." Perhaps millions have been thus expended, but many more millions have been expended by the liquor interests. The "terrible reign of lawlessness," to which Mr. Durham refers as existing throughout the United States, must not be taken too seriously or too literally. Doubtless he was permitting himself some latitude as oratorical hyperbole. Why urge such phases of the situation and stay silent concerning the great benefits obtained. A one-sided view of a situation rarely provides a safe and sound basis for argument.

Not often, perhaps, is an opportunity given to ordinary folk to take up their abode in an historic house such as that which is to let in the Place des Vosges, Paris. No. 21 was for a number of years the town house of one of the greatest statesmen in history—certainly the greatest of his time—Cardinal Richelieu. It is situated in the Marais quarter, which was once the fashionable section, but which is now rather too far from the center. The house was occupied by a firm of dealers in antiques, who, however, found it unsuitable for their business. There is a beautiful seventeenth century balustrade still standing in good condition, and a considerable amount of the original paneling is left in some of the rooms. But, strangely enough, there appears thus far to be no rush as to who is to acquire this historic edifice.

## Some Contrasts in Central Europe

Vienna, Sept. 5  
The traveler through central Europe finds curious contrasts in the capitals of Vienna, Prague and Budapest. The languages are sufficiently perplexing in themselves, and the results of the war have caused the new states built up about these capitals to rope themselves in with compressed national pride, which shows itself most strikingly in the languages.

The Czechs are the most unyielding in their jealous guarding of their native tongue. From railway coach and station, every trace of German or of any other foreign lettering has been wiped away. In Prague the streets have all been renamed, as also have been the public buildings and theaters and hotels. Only French is allowed any prominence, for French culture is valued highly by the Czechs. Almost all the Czechs know German, but few care to speak it. Yet the story is told of a commission of Czechs and Slovaks who met, and after vain attempts to understand one another, were at last reduced to discussing their subject in the much-despised German.

In Vienna, languages are freer. Vienna is wealthy, not only because of her excellent geographical situation but also because of the breadth of her hospitality. A happy people, easily moved to tears and as easily to laughter, the Viennese are far too cosmopolitan not to accept other languages; besides, they would be poorer, and the Viennese are traders. They have been traders ever since Marcus Aurelius resided here, and ever since Charlemagne made Vienna the capital of the Eastern Mark. But Vienna, in spite of her peculiarities, remains German. And German is the language which the traveler must have, if he fears beyond the inner circle of the first "bezirk."

In Budapest, the Magyar tongue is not nearly so often proclaimed as the Czech in Prague. But, again, as in Prague, a knowledge of German will suffice for the average street-car conductor or shopkeeper. They have been traders ever since Marcus Aurelius resided here, and ever since Charlemagne made Vienna the capital of the Eastern Mark. But Vienna, in spite of her peculiarities, remains German. And German is the language which the traveler must have, if he fears beyond the inner circle of the first "bezirk."

It is a strange country through here, where a train trip north of three hours carries the traveler into a land where an entirely different language is spoken, or another journey west of three hours may be taken and still another language is found.

The capitals and the people in them are as different as the languages. Here in Vienna, the streets are broad, the buildings rather fine, but not imposing. It is a city set south of a river, the charm of which is entirely ignored. It is a city swept by cool breezes that ride down the plains from the hills of Czechoslovakia. It is a city of easy culture and spontaneous friendliness. It is remarkable principally for its wide spaces and genial comfort.

## The Week in New York

New York, Sept. 27  
When "fourteen acres" of people gathered to hear Gen. William Henry Harrison, according to the colorful language of the forties, they "battered all the hills out of Illinois," making that State forever afterward a prairie. Yet, such are the requirements of modern campaign strategy, that when 15,000 excited partisans of Gen. La Follette started a demonstration for their idol recently in Madison Square Garden, they were sternly bidden by excited ushers and platform managers to stop cheering. Why, said the campaign committee, prevent a million listeners from hearing over the radio so that a few thousands could cheer? So when Senator La Follette's son had successfully, after ten minutes of effort, quieted the demonstration, he led his father to a position directly in front of the radio microphone, looked at his watch, got the signal "all clear" from the radio attendant, mopped his brow and retired. Then, precisely at 9 o'clock, the Senator began. Having bought a radio hour, he wanted to use it to the full for arguments. Yet the demonstration was not quelled without some misgivings that perhaps several paragraphs of campaign denunciation for the radio audience might not have been sacrificed profitably to allow more time for the thrill that comes from a good, old-fashioned "holler."

That seemingly methodical machine that rises and falls and moves and pauses as though with such determined tread, the New York Stock Exchange, sometimes, suddenly, and for almost insignificant causes, snags, and becomes as a quivering, undirected spring. It did so this week when the forecast came from Washington that the year's cotton crop would be 12,596,000 bales instead of the previously estimated 12,787,000. Within ten minutes after the receipt of the new figure the price per pound on the exchange had shot up 200 points, the maximum rise allowed in one day. The normal rise or fall of one-hundredth of a cent or so at a time was forgotten. There was a mad rush for cotton by those who had sold "futures" in cotton that they did not have, in the hope of profiting by a lower price when the crop became available. That gave a chance to those who had bought more than they needed, anticipating a rise. Hardly had the price reached the limit when they were offering cotton for sale; and with almost equal suddenness it dropped nearly ninety points. Then, still quivering, but growing steadier,

Prague is different. It is a city where a layer of superstitious aristocracy, heavily laden up by the Hapsburg hand, has rested for 300 years. The new generation of loyal republicans is feeling its way, a little conscious of having to procure the polish over night of the Old World diplomats with whom it must mingle. The Czechs are quick to make a friend. If the friend will approve of all that is told him, but the Czechs are equally ready to cease their advances if they believe their friend is over-critical. But it would seem that this acute suspicion would pass with the steady influence of years when time has proved that the criticism is well intended.

Prague is reshaping itself. The ragged, dusty old palaces are being cleaned and put in order for the new state occupants. The pride of regaining control of their country is pushing the Czechs to take every possible advantage to develop and to advertise their capital. While they decry the taint of the Hapsburgs, the Czechs do not cease to speak of the beauties of their "city of a hundred towers." Prague is a quaint city, heavy with historical interest. It is a museum city, which the years which follow will draw more and more to the attention of the traveler.

Budapest has a dash and a fire which Prague and Vienna both lack. There may be a touch of recklessness running through Budapest which will never carry it as far as Vienna. But Budapest is Budapest, and the most individual city in eastern Europe. The Danube runs strongly through the hyphenated city, with Buda on one side and Pest on the other. The castle of Festungsburg sits proudly on the hill above the city and overlooks the Parliament House on the water's edge and the other buildings, churches, domes, streets and country passing back to hills and even plains.

Take a river boat and pass up the river to Margaret's Isle. Walk through the park and reach the restaurant in the open air. See the lights, hear the songs, and the scent from the trees of a summer night and listen to the music of the violins, played only as the Hungarian Zigeuner knows how to play them. It is Budapest.

And in Budapest the cab drivers are "Terce-looking fellows, wearing long coats and great Russian headpieces. They fancy long mustaches, but they have a responsive sense of humor. It matters not that their carriages creak and are threadbare. In Vienna the carriages are in perfect order and the horses well-matched thoroughbred animals. A Vienna coachman would own an entire livery in Budapest. In Prague the coaches run heavily on steel tires over worn cobbles, and the coachmen ask the same fee as they would be entitled to for a taxi.

R. C.

the supply and demand gradually resumed a balance. The price after its buffeting by human hands, was back on the knees of the gods: the machine had stiffened again.

New York's elevated railways, once the pride and fame of the city and still the favorite of the passengers, borne aloft for a generation on steel pillars along the busiest thoroughfares, are yielding step by step to the city beautifiers and traffic experts. The great shuttle still weaves new strands in the suburbs for the yearly 350,000,000 train fares, but into the heart of the city there has poured with ever-increasing swiftness the automobile traffic, a new Samson pushing aside the trestles. Sixth Avenue is soon to be cleared, where the first "L" of all was built; some of the spurs are already down, revealing a dingy growth of buildings which seem never to have known light and air before; and now, famous Allen Street, haunt of the cooper-smiths and art metal workers of the lower East Side, who have hammered and wrought so long in this dim and deafening traffic lane which was once so handsome, is to be given back to the sunlight. The folk who live underneath have been unmistakably heard from, and their voices are swelled by those of the millions whose living in the city was made possible by the once bright but now dismal "elevated."

There seem to be the stirrings here in New York of a public patronage of the arts to replace that which was among the good things not taken over by democracy from the courts of the ancient monarchs. The city government has scented the growing popular wish for good music, and, with a more or less wholesome aptitude for choosing the offerings that will win the electoral smile, has thrown out the suggestion that it is hoping to arrange for the free presentation of municipal opera. The great season, perhaps the 500 or more concert performances of music rendered by well-chosen and finely-directed orchestras in the public parks this summer, has encouraged the administration on to new heights of sublimity. The city chamberlain, who is himself a talented organist, has been seeing to it that public-spirited citizens with a view to securing private contributions, as was done in the case of the concerts, to eke out what the city can spare. So there is a real possibility that here in this most democratic of courts, there may come to be in the near future the posts of minstrels to the people.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

## "The Negro an American Citizen"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

A few days ago I noted an interesting editorial, entitled "Independent Negro Nations." This was in comment on a petition presented to President Coolidge from the Universal Negro Improvement Association and urging aid in transferring from the United States to Africa the Negro population of America.

There are a few pertinent facts concerning that petition and its plea that, to the casually inclined, may be overlooked, with the result that a misleading point of view may be obtained. First of all, the petition is largely a magnificent gesture of Marcus Garvey and his aids for advertising purposes. Next, it is purely chimerical and lacking in feasibility; in fact, so impractical as to appear wholly absurd. Next, most of those who cry for an African home are not native Americans. Next, I, for one, deny that the petition represents the wishes of any-where near 4,000,000 American Negroes.

Africa, no doubt, should be the home of the Africans. The American Negro is not an African. He is an American, who has now become indigenous to the soil of the United States by every possible tie. He has been an American for 300 years. One might, if disgruntled, set up a like claim for transportation back to some other land of any of the groups that make up American citizens. If Mr. Garvey and his group are dissatisfied with conditions, the questions might be pertinently asked why he came here. Why he remains, when unrestrained? And why he assumes to speak for natives of this land?

Besides, what American-born Negro would care to forsake this, his native land, for an unknown climate with all that this involves? We have written a worthy record in America along the sands of time from Crispus Attucks to the present day. As Americans we are proud of that record. As Americans we are proud of the fact that in twenty-five years we have gone from \$300,000,000 of accumulated wealth to \$1,700,000,000; that we have 2,000,000 students in the public schools, \$50,000,000 worth of school property; that in twenty-five years we have spent \$32,000,000 for education; that we have gone from \$45,000,000 in church property to \$90,000,000.

Of course, we are still fighting prejudice, bigotry, discriminations and injustices, but we are winning right here in America, in friends, in wealth, in fame and in achievement as American citizens. Should the President pay any heed to the Garveyites and their petition he will so offend millions of American citizens that they will find it hard to forget what he has done.

We are Americans; we will remain Americans, and here on American soil we will fight for our rights as American citizens till they are finally achieved. Nor do we ask Mr. Garvey to fight for us. What we ask from America is not expatriation, but justice and a fair deal.

We will struggle for that till it is a fact, but we will battle with brain, brawn and the weapons of American citizenship, the right to accumulate property, to become educated, the right of the ballot and we will not flee from our homeland.

Boston, Mass.

## "Africa for the Africans"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I was disappointed at the point of view expressed in your article, entitled "Independent Negro Nations." The increasing proportionate Negro population constitutes one of the most serious problems confronting the United States today, in the opinion of many people.

The great Emancipator of the Negro race from slavery, Abraham Lincoln, who probably himself would not have approved the immediate granting of the full ballot to the Negro, at any rate offered a solution of the possible future problem, by the suggestion to transplant the American Negro to one of the West Indies (was it San Salvador?)

After the assassination of Lincoln, this proposition was conveyed to Congress by Grant, and was refused by Congress on the ground that they could not afford to buy an island. Had a little further look into the future been taken, perhaps they would have concluded that they could not afford not to buy it, for countless succeeding difficulties and problems would have been avoided by so doing.

Now comes a similar proposition from within the race itself, a perfectly feasible, and it would seem, in every way a desirable plan, if only practical to initiate, namely, "Africa for the Africans." Such a plan would afford an independent civilization, education and course of progress, and it would seem that this would be most stimulating to the development of the race itself.

The above-mentioned article says: "The mere matter of numbers has never been one of serious consideration." I cannot think that the writer of these words would consider desirable, in the present stage of human progress, the mixture of the African and white races by marriage, or even their close contact socially. And if this is not desirable or practicable at present, the increase of the Negro race in the United States does present a serious problem, and there is no use in denying it.

In some of the larger cities of America—Chicago, for example—the Negroes are spreading into every residential portion of the city, and the whites, who cannot, will not, and should not live in close contact with them, are being driven out.

It is not a question of race prejudice; it is a question of common sense consideration of the practical state of affairs in the present development of human belief. In the highest state, of course, in the absolute, there is neither Jew nor Gentile, African nor Caucasian, but unless one wishes the amalgamation of the black and the white races in America, the proportionate increase of Negro population is a serious problem, and should be seriously and frankly considered.

As to saying that Congress could not make an enactment which would bring about the requested result, probably means could be found by which Congress could express its sanction, encouragement and approval of the plan, and thus at least facilitate its execution. But certainly every American knows that in the emergency of a vital issue an amendment to the Constitution is possible.

Chicago, Ill.

M. P.